

### **SECTION 3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

The goal of the historical and archaeological background research was to collect relevant regional and local historic and archaeological data to aid in the archaeological sensitivity assessment, and guide the development of a research design and field strategy for a Phase IB archaeological survey (see Appendix B). Prehistoric and historic contexts were developed to assist in the identification and interpretation of archaeological sites within the APE.

Research tasks included consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the prehistory and history of northern Delaware and the vicinity of the APE (see Appendix D), and a review of recorded archaeological sites and cultural resources management reports on file with the DESHPO, the MHT, and DelDOT. The Archaeological Predictive Model report for the U.S. Route 301 project prepared by A.D. Marble & Company (2006a) and the DelDOT prehistoric and historic archaeological sensitivity map submitted to RGA in May 2008 were reviewed along with other pertinent U.S. Route 301 documents. National Register of Historic Places nomination forms for listed or eligible properties in the vicinity of the APE were also examined. Site-specific documentary research was conducted to produce a detailed land-use history and a sequence of property ownership of the proposed Levels Road Mitigation site from the late-seventeenth century to the present day. This research included a thorough review of relevant surveys, maps, deeds, probate records, tax assessments, and other documents.

Primary and secondary source research for this project was carried out at the following repositories:

DESHPO, Dover, Delaware

MHT, Crownsville, Maryland

DelDOT, Dover, Delaware (<http://www.deldot.gov/archaeology/>)

Delaware State Archives, Hall of Records, Dover

New Castle County Probate

New Castle County Land Records

Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington

Special Collections and Historic Map Collections, Morris Library, University of Delaware, Newark (<http://fletcher.lib.udel.edu/>)

University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, Newark

Maryland State Archives, Annapolis

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia

Cecil County Circuit Court Elkton, Maryland

Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

Library of Congress Historic Map collection

(<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gmdhome.html>)

Library of Congress Manuscript Collection, Washington, DC

Rumsey Historic Map Collection (<http://davidrumsey.com/>)

Delaware Datamil (<http://datamil.delaware.gov/>)

Maptech Historic Maps (<http://historical.mytopo.com/>)

Additional information was collected through discussions with the APE's tenant farmers Dennis and Michael Clay and archaeologists Ian Burrow, Jay Custer, Darrin Lowery, Kimberly Morrell, Lu Ann DeCunzo, and Charles Fithian (see Appendix D).

### **3.1 Results of Background Research**

#### *Registered Archaeological Sites*

There are no registered archaeological sites within the APE. Seven archaeological sites with prehistoric components and seven sites with historic components are registered with the DESHPO and the MHT within two miles of the APE<sup>1</sup> (Tables 3.1 and 3.2). Site # 7NC-F-103, a prehistoric lithic scatter/procurement site with an historic artifact component, is closest to the APE, 0.85-mile north. The site is on both sides of a tributary of Sandy Branch.

Several prehistoric sites near the APE (see Table 3.1) were identified by McCormick Taylor, Inc. and Kise Straw & Kolodner during a survey of Choptank Road for planned road improvements (Kise Straw & Kolodner 2007, 2008, Kimberly Morrell, personal communication September 23, 2008, see Appendix D). Sites are located in the headwater portions of the Sandy Branch or Great Bohemia drainage, with one site located in the Appoquinimink drainage near Silver Lake. Most sites are in upland settings near water sources on level ground; however, Site # 7NC-F-103 is the closest site to the APE, located approximately 1,000 feet from a water source. Limited information is available about most of the sites. Site functions are generally defined as either unknown or as lithic scatters (limited ephemeral sites). One is defined as a base camp (Bohemia Mills) near the confluence of the Sandy Branch and Great Bohemia Creek. Periods of occupation are unknown for the majority of the sites; two sites had or defined specific periods of occupation. A Woodland I component was noted at the Wilson Farm Tenancy site and an Archaic/Late Archaic component at the Bohemia Mills site. Both sites also had historic components.

---

<sup>1</sup> When the Phase IA archaeological research was performed in 2008 and 2009. Several sites have been identified within a two mile radius of the APE as a result of archaeological investigations for the proposed U.S. Route 301 project.

**Table 3.1: Registered prehistoric archaeological sites within two miles of the APE.**

Site #/CRS #/ Name	Distance from APE*	Site Type	Temporal Designation	Artifacts Recovered	Drainage, distance to water	Topographic setting (% slope, aspect)	Reference
7NC-F-32/ N3816	2.3 miles	Unknown prehistoric	Unknown prehistoric	Unknown	Deep Creek/ Silver Lake, Appoquinimink River Drainage (Delaware), 400 ft.	Uplands north of Silver Lake, 4 % slopes	DESHIPO** Form (1975), Gardner and Stewart 1978
7NC-F-94/ N14205 Wilson Farm Tenancy site (Choptank)	1.9 miles	Prehistoric component	Woodland I	Prehistoric debitage, FCR, and quartz Rossville point (prehistoric component not NR eligible)	Trib. of Great Bohemia Creek, Bohemia River (Chesapeake), 100 ft.	1% slope, upland near headwater stream	DESHIPO Form (2005), Kise Straw & Kolodner 2007, 2008
7NC-F-95/ N14206	1.9 miles	Prehistoric component	Unknown prehistoric	Domestic materials	Trib. of Great Bohemia Creek, Bohemia River (Chesapeake), 100 ft.	1% slope, upland near headwater stream	DESHIPO Form (2005)
7NC-F-96/ N14207 KSK 15	1.6 miles	Prehistoric scatter	Unknown prehistoric	5 debitage	Trib. of Great Bohemia Creek, Bohemia River (Chesapeake), 700 ft.	1% slope, upland near headwater stream	DESHIPO Form (2005)
7NC-F-102/ N14213	0.9 miles	Limited prehistoric component	Unknown prehistoric	4 debitage from 2 adjacent STPs	Trib. of Sandy Branch, Bohemia River Drainage (Chesapeake), 1000 ft.	2% slope, upland	DESHIPO Form (2005)
7NC-F-103/ N14214	0.85 miles	Widely distributed prehistoric scatter	Unknown prehistoric	FCR, argillite debitage, tools	Trib. of Sandy Branch, Bohemia River Drainage (Chesapeake), adjacent, on both sides	2% slope	DESHIPO Form (2005), K. Morrell Personal Communication, 9/23/2008
18-CE-28 Bohemia Mills	1.2 miles	Base camp, short- term resource procurement, mapped as location of trading post and portage location	Archaic, Late Archaic, Historic	Notched and stemmed points, soapstone fragments, white ball clay pipes	Great Bohemia Creek, Bohemia River Drainage (Chesapeake), 46 m, near confluence of Sandy Branch and Great Bohemia Creek	Floodplain, 6-10% slope	MHT*** form (1970), Mason & Reynolds

\*APE- Area of Potential Effects \*\*DESHIPO- Delaware Historic Preservation Office site files \*\*\*MHT- Maryland Historic Trust

**Table 3.2:** Registered historic archaeological sites within two miles of the APE.

Site # / CRS #/ Name	Distance from APE*	Site Type	Temporal Designation	Artifacts Recovered	Drainage, distance to water	Topographic setting (% slope, upland drainage divide)	Reference
7NC-F-91/ N14202	1.2 miles	Historic scatter, associated with MD. Wilson	1770-1880	Domestic and architectural	Trib. of Sandy Branch, Bohemia River Drainage (Chesapeake), 700 ft.	1 % slope, upland drainage divide	DESHPO Form (2005)
7NC-F-93/ N14204 KSK 11	3.2 miles	Historic site, J. Clayton house	1830-1880	Unknown	Trib. of Back Creek, Elk River (Chesapeake), 400 ft.	2 % slope, upland near headwater trib.	DESHPO Form (2005)
7NC-F-94/ N14205 KSK 14W, MTA 11, Wilson Farm (Choptank) Tenancy site	1.9 miles	Historic site, midden associated with tenant houses owned by M.D. Wilson	1830-1880	Architectural and domestic artifacts (brick, nails, glass), features (historic site NR eligible), prehistoric debitage, FCR, and quartz Rossville point (prehistoric component not NR eligible)	Trib. of Great Bohemia Creek, Bohemia River (Chesapeake), 100 ft.	1% slope, upland near headwater stream	DESHPO Form (2005), Kisc Straw & Kolodner 2007, 2008
7NC-F-95/ N14206	1.9 miles	Historic site, artifact scatter poss. associated with Callahan	1830-1880	Domestic materials	Trib. of Great Bohemia Creek, Bohemia River (Chesapeake), 100 ft.	1% slope, upland near headwater stream	DESHPO Form (2005)
7NC-F-102/ N14213	0.9 miles	Dense historic deposits possible midden near 2 historic structures	1830-1940	Mostly domestic: window glass, nails, bottle glass, 4 debitage from 2 adjacent STPs	Trib. of Sandy Branch, Bohemia River Drainage (Chesapeake), 1000 ft.	2% slope, upland	DESHPO Form (2005)
7NC-F-103/ N14214	0.85 miles	Light historic scatter	Historic	FCR, argillite debitage, tools	Trib. of Sandy Branch, Bohemia River Drainage (Chesapeake), adjacent, on both sides	2% slope	DESHPO Form (2005), K. Morrell Personal Communi- cation, 9/23/2008
18-CE-28 Bohemia Mills	1.2 miles	Mapped as location of trading post and portage location	Historic	White ball clay pipes	Great Bohemia Creek, Bohemia River Drainage (Chesapeake), 46 m	Floodplain, 6-10% slope	MHT form (1970), Mason & Reynolds

\*APE- Area of Potential Effects \*\*DESHPO- Delaware Historic Preservation Office site files \*\*\*MHT- Maryland Historic Trust site files

Similarly, most of the historic archaeological sites within a two mile radius of the APE were located by Kise Straw & Kolodner's survey of Choptank Road (see Table 3.2). These sites were related to nineteenth-century agricultural uses of the area. State historic contexts divide Delaware's history into five distinct periods: Exploration and Frontier Settlement (1630-1730), Intensified Occupation (1730-1770), Early Industrialization (1770-1830), Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880), and Industrialization and Urbanization (1880-1940) (Ames et al. 1989; Bedell 2002; DeCunzio and Catts 1990; Siders 1993a, 1993b). Of the seven historic sites, one was dated to the Early Industrialization period (1770-1830), four to the Industrialization and Early Urbanization period (1830-1880), and the occupation of one of the sites continued into the Industrialization and Urbanization period (1880-1940). The sites consisted of historic artifact scatters, a tenant house (Wilson House), and domestic sites. All of the registered historic sites near the APE were close to historic roads.

In addition, from an examination of the MHT site files, 46 registered prehistoric sites are located within the Bohemia River drainage and lower reaches of the Elk River downstream of the APE. Most of these sites were interpreted as lithic scatters and procurement sites (n=36) within 150 meters of water sources (n=41) on either floodplain or upland terrace settings. Of the sites with temporally diagnostic artifacts, two have Archaic period components, seven have Woodland I period components, and seven have Woodland II period components. Historic site types (n=19) include seventeenth through nineteenth-century tenant farms, historic artifact scatters, and shipwrecks.

#### Cultural Resources Surveys

A review of files at the DESHPO indicated that no prior surveys were conducted within the APE and eight surveys were conducted within approximately two miles (Archaeological and Historical Consultants 2004; Benenson and Bower 1987; Gardner and Stewart 1978; Heite 1993; Kise Straw & Kolodner 2007, 2008; Louis Berger & Associates 1999; McCormick Taylor, Inc. 2008a and 2008b; Skelly and Loy, Inc. 2005). A preliminary examination of an area within the proposed Appoquinimink School Project near the intersection of Bunker Hill and Choptank Roads by Hunter Research also located historic and prehistoric artifacts, but a report was not completed and no further information is available (Ian Burrow, personal communication October 14, 2008).

Within approximately one-half mile north of the APE, Phase I-Phase III investigations were conducted in advance of proposed improvements to Choptank Road between Bethel Church and Bunker Hill Roads (Kimberly Morrell, Personal Communication, September 23, 2008; A.D. Marble & Company 2006a; Kise Straw & Kolodner 2007, 2008). Kise Straw & Kolodner's Phase I survey identified several historic and prehistoric sites between 2003 and 2006 (see Tables 3.1 and 3.2). McCormick Taylor, Inc. completed Phase I investigations of the project area in 2001 and 2002, but

their work was not reported separately. The prehistoric components of these sites were fairly ephemeral and low density, and none were considered potentially significant, although a Woodland I occupation was defined for the Wilson Farm site based on the presence of a quartz Rossville point (see Table 3.1). Rock filled features at two of the sites may indicate that site functions included manufacturing tools from locally available Columbia Formation gravels (A.D. Marble & Company 2006a: 24). Phase II investigations were conducted on historic sites at the Sharp, Bayard, and Wilson Farms. The Bayard Farm site was avoided by the project and the Sharp Farm site was disturbed. The National Register eligible nineteenth-century Wilson Farm Tenancy site included numerous, undisturbed features and was subject to mitigation through an Archaeological Data Recovery (Kise Straw & Kolodner 2008; Kimberly Morrell, personal communication September 23, 2008).

Skelly and Loy's 2005 Phase I survey of the U.S. Route 301 Weigh Station and Inspection Facility approximately one mile south of the APE included detailed background research, a geomorphological investigation, archaeological fieldwork, and an architectural (historic structures) inventory. The geomorphological study concluded that most of the project area was disturbed by prior construction activities. However some areas contained undisturbed, deeply weathered coastal plain soils with varied drainage. A typical profile from the undisturbed areas included an Ap (plowed)-horizon of dark grayish-brown or dark brown sand or silt loam overlying an argillic clay loam B-horizon. The subsoil was of Pleistocene age and STPs were only extended to 10 cm into subsoil. The archaeological survey located one jasper unifacial tool in the Ap-horizon of the project area east of U.S. Route 301 (Skelly and Loy, Inc. 2005: Figure 2, Sheet 3). No additional artifacts were recovered from four bracket tests at 7.5 meters from the isolate. No significant archaeological resources were identified. The architectural (historic structures) survey identified a standing 1908 farmhouse built by Frederick Brady in a location previously and incorrectly identified as B.F. Hanson's Evergreen Cottage.

Other archaeological surveys were conducted by Archaeological and Historical Consultants (2004); Gardner and Stewart (1978); Heite (1993); McCormick Taylor, Inc. (2008a and 2008b), and Kise Straw & Kolodner (2007, 2008). Gardner and Stewart's 1978 survey within the Appoquinimink drainage between Middletown and Odessa identified historic (agricultural, mills and dams, and the Corbit Tannery) and prehistoric sites, including Site # 7NC-F-32 near Silver Lake (see Table 3.1). The prehistoric sites located in this survey were transient camps near freshwater sources. Recovered artifacts included chert and jasper bifaces (lanceolate, Morrow Mountain) debitage (quartz, quartzite, and chert), and ceramic fragments (including Hell Island types), generally diagnostic of the Archaic and Woodland I periods. Heite's (1993) pedestrian survey west of U.S. Route 301 in Middletown did not locate any resources. Archaeological and Historical Consultants' 2004 survey of a portion of U.S. Route 301/MD 299 in Cecil County, Maryland, located a quartz biface (isolated find 18CX36-1) and

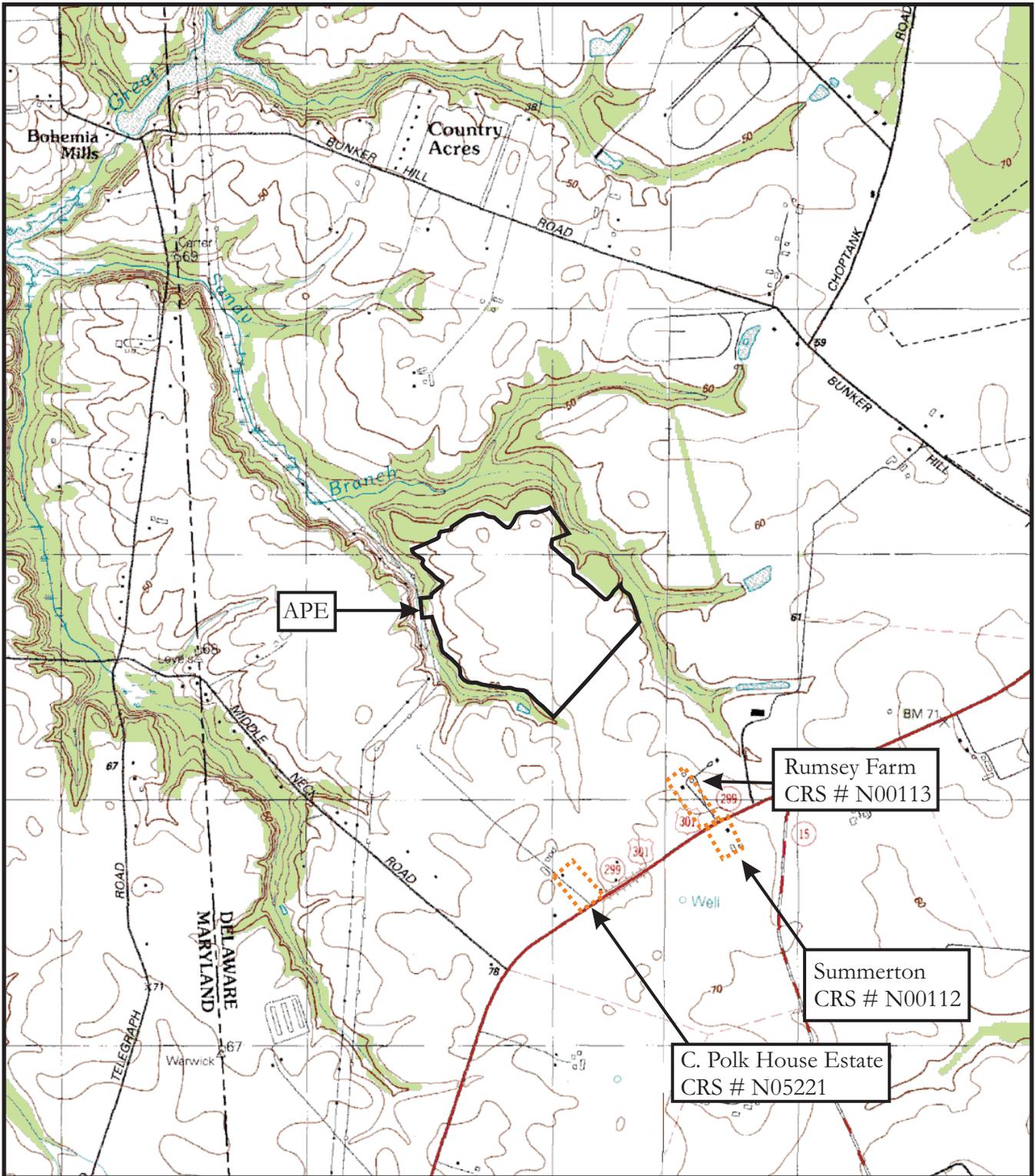
10 nineteenth-century historic artifacts (18CX36-2), which were not considered to represent archaeological sites. McCormick Taylor, Inc.'s (2008) Phase IA survey in advance of a bridge and culvert project southeast of the APE included a geomorphological study, and recommended Phase IB archaeological testing of upland landforms with high potential for prehistoric archaeological resources. No archaeological sites were identified during subsequent Phase IB testing.

### National Register of Historic Places

A review of files at the DESHPO and the MHT indicated that there are no archaeological or historic sites listed or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places within the APE. Eligible and listed nineteenth-century historic structures and farmsteads are within one-half mile of the APE in Delaware (Figure 3.1). These historic properties are nineteenth-century farmhouses and farmsteads. The closest is the National Register-listed Rumsey Farm (NR 3/30/78, CRS # N00113) approximately 550 meters (approximately 1,800 feet) east of the APE at the eastern end of the farm lane that bisects the APE. The National Register-eligible Summerton (CRS # N00112) is located approximately 800 meters (approximately 2,500 feet) east of the APE and the C. Polk House Estate (CRS # N05221) is approximately 600 meters (approximately 2,000 feet) southeast of the APE. Additional nineteenth-century historic structures are located within two miles of the APE and include the National Register listed B.F. Hanson House (NR 4/27/82, CRS # N05225), Rosedale (CRS # N05148), The Maples (NR 2/17/1978, CRS # N00106), Cochran Grange (NR 4/3/73, CRS # N00117), Hedgelawn (NR 4/3/73, CRS # 00118), Choptank, Rosedale, Fields Heirs, Greenlawn, and other historic properties.

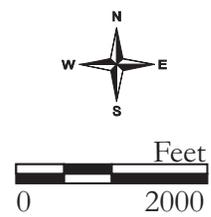
## **3.2 Site-Specific Prehistoric Context**

The prehistoric record of the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide and northern Delmarva Peninsula is extensive. Sites containing evidence of Paleo-Indian through Contact period activity have been recorded in the Mid-Peninsula portion of the High Coastal Plain and indicate that people have lived in this part of Delaware for at least 12,000 years. The prehistory of Delaware is generally divided into the Paleo-Indian (12,000 to 6500 B.C.), Archaic (6500 to 3000 B.C.), Woodland I (3000 B.C. to A.D. 1000) and Woodland II (A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1650) chronological periods based on a system devised by Custer (1984, 1986, 1989, and 1994). The following table (Table 3.3) summarizes information regarding Delaware prehistoric archaeology from a variety of sources (e.g., A.D. Marble & Company 2006a, 2006b; Bachman et al. 1987, 1988; Custer 1984, 1986, 1989; Custer et al. 1995, 1996; Custer and Galasso 1983; Dent 1995; Kellogg 1992; Louis Berger Group 2005; Lowery 2002, 2003; Petraglia et al. 1998, 2002; Riley et al. 1994; Weslager 1972) and is provided for reference.



**Figure 3.1:**

Historic Properties  
 (from 1993 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangles:  
 Cecilton MD-DEL and Middletown, DEL).



**Table 3.3:** Overview of Northern Delaware Prehistory.

Time Frame	Delmarva Chronological Period <sup>2</sup>	Characteristics
6500 B.C. to 12,000 B.C.	Paleo-Indian (includes Early Archaic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Earliest documented human occupation of Delmarva</li> <li>- Large game hunting followed by generalized foraging patterns</li> <li>- Fluted projectile points and a variety of other tools usually made of high quality jasper or chert</li> <li>- Small camps-band level society-highly mobile</li> <li>- Climate: Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene, cold and wet, mosaic of mixed boreal and deciduous forest and grasslands</li> <li>- Extremely rapid sea level rise</li> <li>- Site settings favored upland knolls and sandy ridges near poorly drained areas, swamps, and bay/basin features</li> <li>Later – Kirk and Palmer and other corner-notched and stemmed point types with increased use of other lithic materials such as rhyolite</li> <li><u>Sites:</u> Hughes Paleo-Indian Complex (in Kent County), Chalcedony Complex sites, Heath Farm Site, Everett Site, Mitchell Farm</li> </ul>
3000 B.C. to 6500 B.C.	Archaic (Middle Archaic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adaptation to Holocene environments including interior freshwater swampy areas, bay/basin areas</li> <li>- Bifurcate points, stemmed points, groundstone and plant processing tools, more generalized toolkits</li> <li>- Hunter-gatherers with increasing intensification of resource use</li> <li>- Possible use of shell fish and estuarine resources, use of forest foods and small game</li> <li>- Use of more varied lithic materials and tool categories</li> <li>- Large and small camps, stratified riverine settlement system</li> <li>- Band level society with seasonal dispersal and concentration</li> <li>- Climate: Holocene, warm and wet, mesic forests of oak and hemlock – formation of the Chesapeake Bay due to rising sea level</li> <li><u>Sites:</u> Clyde Farm, Hollingsworth Farm, Hickory Bluff, Puncheon Run</li> </ul>
3000 B.C. to A.D. 1000	Woodland I (Late Archaic, Early and Middle Woodland Period)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Broadspire, narrow-stemmed, fishtail points and other stemmed points, plant processing tools</li> <li>- Change in vessel technology-soapstone bowls then ceramics</li> <li>- Mortuary ceremonialism</li> <li>- Extensive trade networks for exotic raw materials</li> <li>- Intensive harvesting of wild plant foods</li> <li>- Social differentiation</li> <li>- Increased sedentism and occupation of wide variety of environments, larger base camps along major streams</li> <li>- Climate: warmer and dryer but with wet and dry shifts until 1000 B.C. sea level rise slows and brackish marshes are created</li> <li>Variety of complexes with diagnostic artifacts in the High Coastal Plain:</li> <li>Earlier: Clyde Farm-Barkers Landing (early ceramics, steatite, broadspears, use of argillite)</li> <li>Later: Delmarva Adena (Adena points, Coulbourn ceramics, grave goods and exotic Adena related artifacts including copper, tubular pipes, shell beads)</li> <li>Wolfe Neck--Black Rock (Wolfe Neck/Susquehanna Series ceramics, argillite and rhyolite artifacts)</li> <li>Delaware Park (Hell Island ceramics, Jack's Reef points)</li> <li>Carey Complex (Mockley ceramics, Rossville, Fox Creek points)</li> <li><u>Sites:</u> Lums Pond, Snapp, Delaware Park, Clyde Farm, Hack Point, Hollingsworth, Herring Island</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Conventional Middle Atlantic period is noted in parentheses.

**Table 3.3; cont.**

Time Frame	Delmarva Chronological Period <sup>3</sup>	Characteristics
A.D. 1000 to circa A.D. 1650	Woodland II (Late Woodland Period)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular projectile points- use of bow and arrow</li> <li>- Generally unfortified hamlets, camps, smaller territories</li> <li>- Territories of the proto-Unami/Lenape and Nanticoke</li> <li>- Foraging with food production</li> <li>- Minguannan cord-decorated and incised ceramics</li> <li>- Use of cobble cherts and jasper</li> <li>- Climate: modern-sea level rise remains a factor</li> </ul> <p>Complexes in the High Coastal Plain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Late Carey Complex (Mockley/Clagett ceramics, large triangular projectile points)</li> <li>Minguannan Complex (Minguannan ceramics)</li> </ul> <p><u>Sites:</u> Minguannan, 18-CE-148, Arrowhead Farm, Herring Island, Conowingo</p>

Although no Paleo-Indian period sites or isolated artifact locations are documented within or near the APE, elsewhere in the Mid-Peninsula Drainage Divide portion of the Upper Coastal Plain isolated finds of diagnostic fluted and notched points and sites have been identified (e.g., Custer 1989: Figures 10, 12). The Higgins site, located south of the APE in the Western Shore of Maryland Coastal Plan, contained a Paleo-Indian component in stratified deposits (Ebright 1992). The assemblage contained three fluted points and 26 chipped stone tools. The Higgins site was characterized as a small, short-term occupation site. Early Archaic period corner and side-notched projectile points (here included within the Paleo-Indian period) were found in two isolated locations on the Bohemia River (see Custer 1989: Figure 12). With its varied environmental settings, this zone contained rich hunting areas and access to both the Chesapeake and Delaware drainages. Paleo-Indian site settings within the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide are typically associated with upland knolls or sand dunes or ridges adjacent to swamps and bogs and poorly drained areas, and bay/basin or Carolina Bay features (A.D. Marble & Company 2006a; Custer 1989; Egghart 2008; Lowery 2002, 2003, Darrin Lowery, personal communication October 17, 2008, November 15, 2008, see Appendix D). Sites are also found in the Piedmont or northern portion of the coastal plain near the high quality lithic sources of the Chalcedony complex and Iron Hill (Custer 1989; A.D. Marble & Company 2006a) to the north of the APE. Closer to the APE, cobble resources found in exposed portions of the Columbia Formation and other ancient paleochannel fluvial deposits (Lowery 2002: 136) likely were utilized for stone tool production by prehistoric occupants. Noted archaeologists Victor Carbone and William Gardner, who visited the area in 1980, felt that the flat setting of “The Levels,” and Early Holocene mosaic of grassland, wetlands, and upland features would have been conducive for Paleo-Indian occupation (Jay Custer, personal communication December 16, 2008, see Appendix D).

<sup>3</sup> Conventional Middle Atlantic period is noted in parentheses

Archaic period sites are found in association with newly emergent freshwater interior swamps and marshes, such as Churchman's Marsh in northern Delaware, intensive use of bay/basin or Carolina Bay features, such as Site # 7NC-G-56 in the Appoquinimink drainage, as well as the floodplains of major drainages (Custer 1989:135). This change seems to indicate that Archaic period people were favoring different settings consistent with new ways of living. Near the APE, the Bohemia Mills site contained stemmed projectile points interpreted as one or more Archaic period styles (see Table 3.1). Gardner and Stewart's (1978) survey in the Appoquinimink drainage located diagnostic Archaic Morrow Mountain points. An Archaic component was noted for a site near Lums Pond north of the APE (A.D. Marble & Company 2006a; Petraglia 1998) and elsewhere in the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide. Find spots of bifurcate points (circa 6000 BC), considered diagnostic of the Archaic period, were found in a cluster in the headwater areas of the Bohemia and Appoquinimink drainages (Custer 1989: Figure 23). Cobble resources and use of a wider variety of lithic sources were noted during the Archaic period.

The Woodland I period spans the transition from the Late Archaic through Middle Woodland periods, and is marked by significant changes in regional settlement patterns, intensification of resource use, development of ceramic vessel technology, and increased sedentism from previous periods. In Delaware and the Delmarva Peninsula, it is divided into a series of complexes based on the presence of diagnostic artifacts and common settlement patterns and cultural activities (see Table 3.3). Some hypothesize that intensification of settlement and increased population may have partly resulted from mid-Holocene environmental changes such as significantly warmer weather or other factors (Custer 1989; Dent 1995). Woodland I people concentrated their habitation and resource processing and procurement sites within resource rich floodplains and estuarine settings along major streams. In northern Delaware, the earlier portion of the Woodland I period is defined by the Clyde Farm/Barker's Landing Complex. Later, this complex was further divided into three sub-periods. The Clyde Farm Complex is characterized by large, intensively occupied macro-band sites located in resource-rich settings and containing artifact and feature concentrations. Examples include Clyde Farm and Delaware Park in northern Delaware, and Hack Point and Hollingsworth in Maryland. Smaller micro-band sites are common in the High Coastal Plain and Piedmont sections of northern Delaware and Maryland (e.g., A.D. Marble & Company 2006a; Custer 1989; Petraglia et al. 1998). Procurement sites have been documented (Gardner and Stewart 1978) in portions of the Appoquinimink drainage and the Delmarva Peninsula in drainage divides, adjacent to low order streams, in headwater settings, near bay/basins, and upland settings (Custer 1989: 212-213).

Later Woodland I complexes include the Black Rock-Wolfe Neck, Delmarva Adena, Delaware Park, Webb, and Carey Complexes, each containing diagnostic artifacts as described in Table 3.3. Site settings are similar to these described above. Cultural material attributes that distinguish these

complexes from one another derive from burial sites and associated grave goods, and sites containing exotic materials from outside the mid-Atlantic region, such as copper beads and lithic material types from Ohio (Custer 1989; A.D. Marble & Company 2006a). Custer (1989: Figure 70) notes one Delmarva Adena site in the Bohemia River drainage. The Hell Island site, a Webb Complex macro-band site with numerous artifacts including a platform pipe, is located east of the APE in the Appoquinimink drainage near the Delaware River (Custer 1989: 292). While the Wilson Farm and Bohemia Mills sites near the APE contained Woodland I diagnostic points, they could not be assigned to a specific complex. An examination of registered sites within the Bohemia drainage indicates that seven are attributed to the Woodland I period. Hack Point (18-CE-38) is a base camp located near the mouth of the Delaware River. The others are considered procurement sites or lithic scatters.

No Woodland II period sites have been registered within or near the APE. Woodland II period sites associated with the Minguannan Complex containing diagnostic incised ceramics have been found in the northern portion of the Delmarva Peninsula. A micro-band site of the Minguannan Complex was recorded in the Bohemia River drainage (18-CE-148). Other sites of this period were recorded in the Appoquinimink drainage on bluffs adjacent to tidal marshes during a survey for Route 13 (Custer 1989: 313). Seven Woodland II component sites were registered within the Bohemia drainage including Hack Point (18-CE-38), and 18-CE-148. Most of these were interpreted as procurement or lithic scatter sites, although the Little Bohemia Creek site (18-CE-155) is considered a base camp. This site was excavated by archaeologist Henry Ward whose family lives on the property where it is situated (Jay Custer, personal communication December 15, 2008). Macro-band camps are expected in higher order stream and floodplain settings. There is some limited evidence of maize, chenopodium, and amaranth cultivation in Delaware from the Cole and Bay Vista sites in Sussex County, and other sites throughout the state (Doms et al. 1985; Doms and Custer 1983; Kellogg 1996). Regional data on horticulture is considered incomplete due to the lack of botanical data collected from many of the known sites. Further investigation of previously excavated sites using new techniques such as phytolith or starch grain analysis could provide new information on the use of cultigens and other plants during Woodland II times (Messner 2008).

No contact period sites (either the pre-1675 Early Contact or post-1675 Refugee Complex) are documented for the APE and its vicinity. An Early Contact period site in the Sassafras drainage, Arrowhead Farm (18-KE-29), yielded large amounts of Minguannan ceramics and triangle points along with small amounts of seventeenth-century historic artifacts (Custer 1989: 339). Early contacts with European explorers and settlers have been documented for the Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware Bay near Lewes. The Upper Chesapeake Bay was visited by Captain John Smith in his second voyage in 1608 and he mapped the area and made notes about his visit (Smith 1608, 1612).

He and his men explored the area round Turkey Point at the mouth of the Elk River and as far north as the mouth of the Susquehanna River. His map indicates that the general area of the APE was part of a territory occupied by the “Tockwoghs,” who spoke a variation of Algonkian that was unintelligible to Smith (Feest 1978; Smith 1608, 1612; Figure 3.2). He described their main village on the Sassafras River as palisaded (Custer 1989; Blumgart 1996:15, Johnston 1881: 1-2; Smith 1608, 1612). Smith indicates that the Tockwoghs were friendly or at least allied with the Susquehannocks who dominated this area. The Susquehannocks had their primary settlement about 40 miles north of the mouth of the Susquehanna River but traveled the river in canoes to trade with adventuring Europeans during the seventeenth century (Blumgart 1996:16, 19). According to Jay Custer (Jay Custer, personal communication December 15, 2008) and Darrin Lowery (Darrin Lowery personal communication November 15, 2008), various archaeologists have looked for the main village site of the Tockwoghs. Although large Late Woodland sites like Arrowhead Farm near the main stem of the Sassafras River have been investigated, no evidence of palisaded villages have been found. Very little is known about the Tockwoghs beyond Smith’s records, however some researchers believe they are related to Nanticoke people who once lived further south on the Delmarva Peninsula (Feest 1978).

The Bohemia River was originally called Oppoquerimine before being renamed by Augustine Herrman to honor his home country, Bohemia. The meaning of the word and its linguistic origin is unknown but assumed by whom? to be either a form of Unami or a related Algonkian language. Linguist and scholar Raymond Writenour (Raymond Writenour, personal communication November 19, 2008) suggested it could mean “nut of the 'water beech' or 'American Sycamore’” (*Platanus occidentalis*)<sup>4</sup>.

### Summary

Although relatively little information is available about prehistoric archaeological sites in the APE or its vicinity, Native American occupation of the Delmarva Peninsula drainage divide and coastal plains was extensive. This area supported a rich resource base for hunting and foraging populations, as well as access to lithic materials from cobble and outcrop sources. Paleo-Indian through Early Archaic sites have been identified on uplands adjacent to poorly drained and swampy areas. Late Archaic through Woodland period large sites have been found on bluffs adjacent to major drainages while procurement sites were found in a variety of settings. Drainage divides, headwaters and bay/basins, may have been important for food resource procurement throughout the prehistoric occupation of the area. Headwater settings like that of the APE are likely to contain ephemeral procurement sites such as the Wilson Farm site and other nearby sites.

---

<sup>4</sup> Opp- ('white') -oquer- ('wood' or 'tree') -mine ('fruit' or 'nut'). In Lenape: op-akw-min (see Appendix D).



Figure 3.2:

1612 John Smith, Map of Virginia.



Not to Scale



### 3.3 Site-Specific Historic Context

This section examines the historic occupation of the APE based on historic atlases and maps and aerial photographs and an analysis of documentary seventeenth through nineteenth century records, including deeds, surveys, wills, and genealogies.

#### *Historic Map Review*

The upper portions of the Chesapeake Bay and neighboring areas, presumably including the APE, were visited and settled before and during the period of Exploration and Frontier Settlement (1630-1730). As mentioned before, the area was visited in 1608 by Captain John Smith and his crew on their second voyage up the Chesapeake Bay (see Figure 3.2, Blumgart 1996:15, Johnston 1881: 1-2; Smith 1608; 1612). His 1612 map of Virginia shows the eastern portions of Virginia along with the Delmarva Peninsula and parts of Pennsylvania, however, the map is stylized and details are lacking about the upper portions of the Delmarva, including the APE, and surrounding areas. The landscape is difficult to equate with real places; the map notes the general locations of the Sassafras, Elk, Northeast and Susquehanna Rivers but the Bohemia River is not clearly indicated. Crosses mark the location of places Smith's company visited, including near "Tockwogh" on the Sassafras River and at the head of the Elk River. The entire area including that of the APE appears to have been under the jurisdiction of the Tockwoghs. Later in the 1600s, Visscher shows a similar picture with stylized trees and rivers and the upper Delmarva dominated by the Tockwoghs (Figure 3.3); however, Augustine Herman[n]'s 1673 map indicated that there had been extensive European settlement of coastal and riverine areas by the late seventeenth century. Houses and plantations can be seen in various places including Middle Neck to the west of the APE, although none are indicated in the APE or its vicinity (Figure 3.4). Herman was granted 4,000 acres of land along the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay called "Bohemia" and a smaller adjacent tract called "Little Bohemia" (Johnston 1881:38-39).

Maps produced during the Intensified Occupation (1730-1770) and Early Industrialization (1770-1830) periods do not show specific farms or property holdings, but they do show the development of roads in the area indicating increased occupation and use (Rumsey circa 1735; Eastburn 1740; Evans 1749; de Vaugondy 1755; Faden 1777; Griffith 1795; Carey 1796; and Heald 1820; Figures 3.5-3.12). Industrialization in the form of mills and village trade centers occurred in the vicinity of the APE but not within the APE. For example, Pearce's Mill, owned by Col. Benjamin Pearce (see Bohemia Manor Records 1731), is shown on the Rumsey map near Herman's Cove on the main channel of the Bohemia River (see Figure 3.5). Agriculture in the eighteenth and early-nineteenth

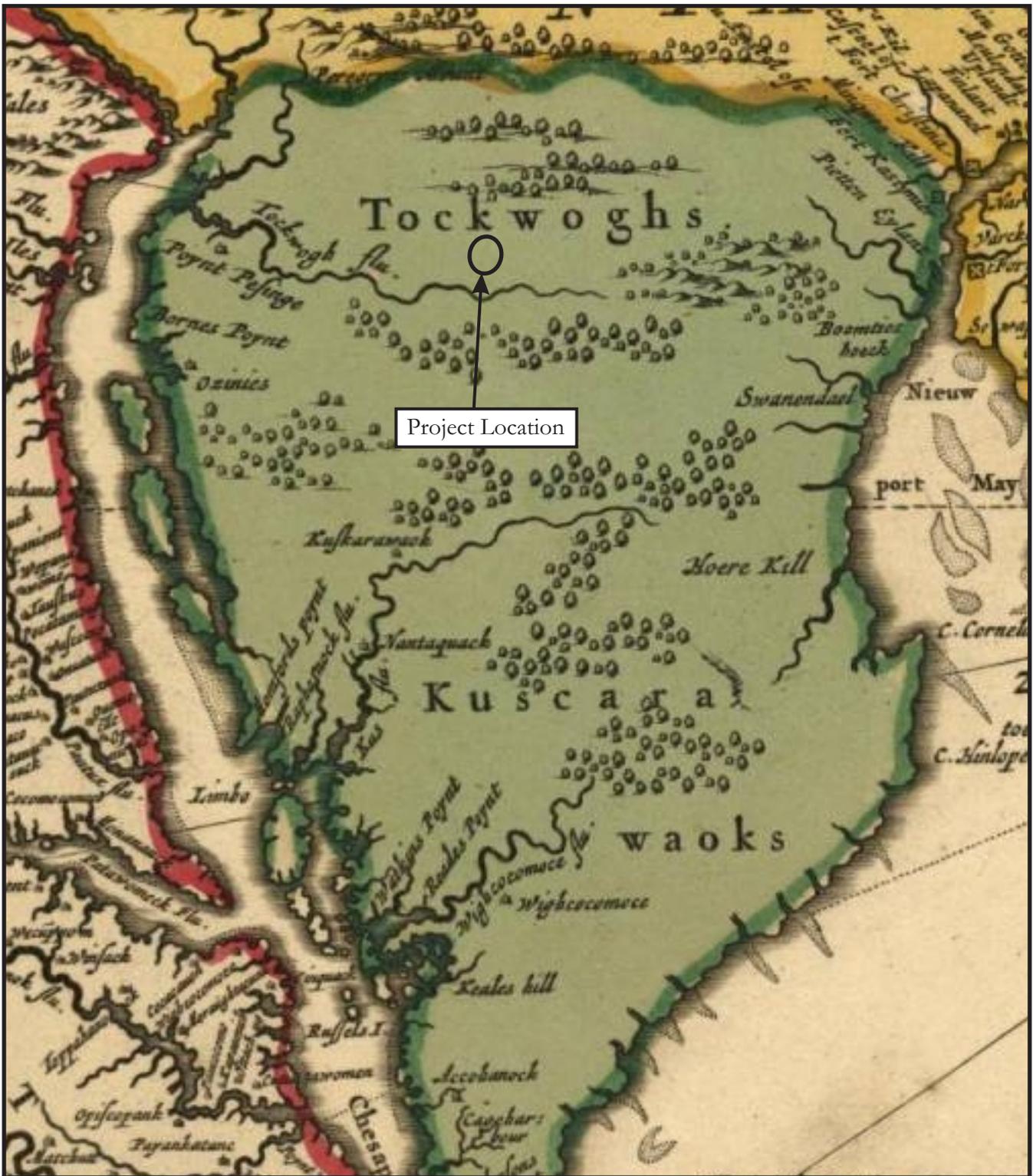


Figure 3.3:

1685 Nicolaes Visscher, *Novi Belgii Novæque Angliæ: nec non partis Virginie tabula multis in locis emendate.*



Not to Scale

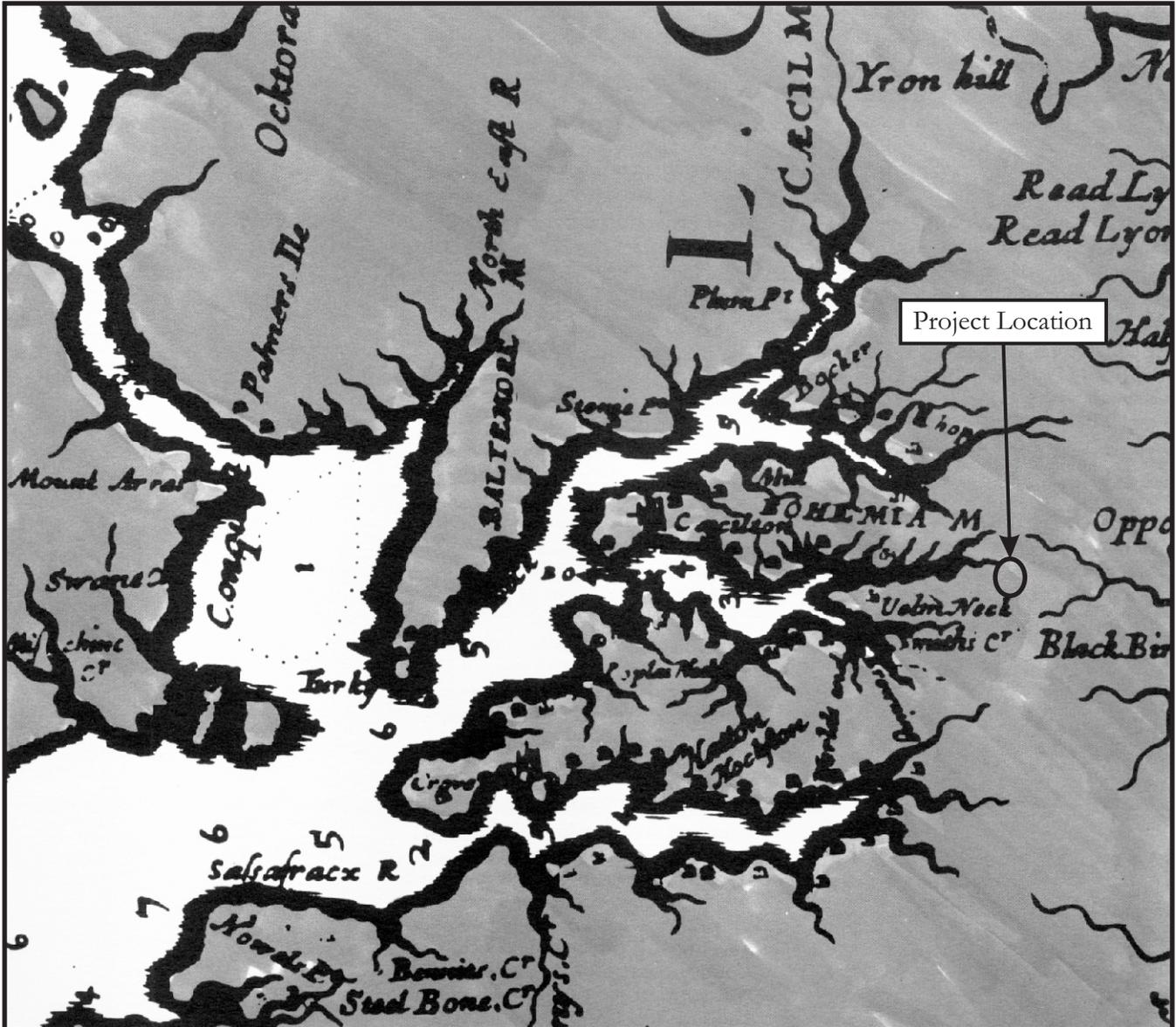


Figure 3.4:

1673 Augustine Hermann, Virginia and Maryland As it is Planted and Inhabited this present Year 1670.



Not to Scale





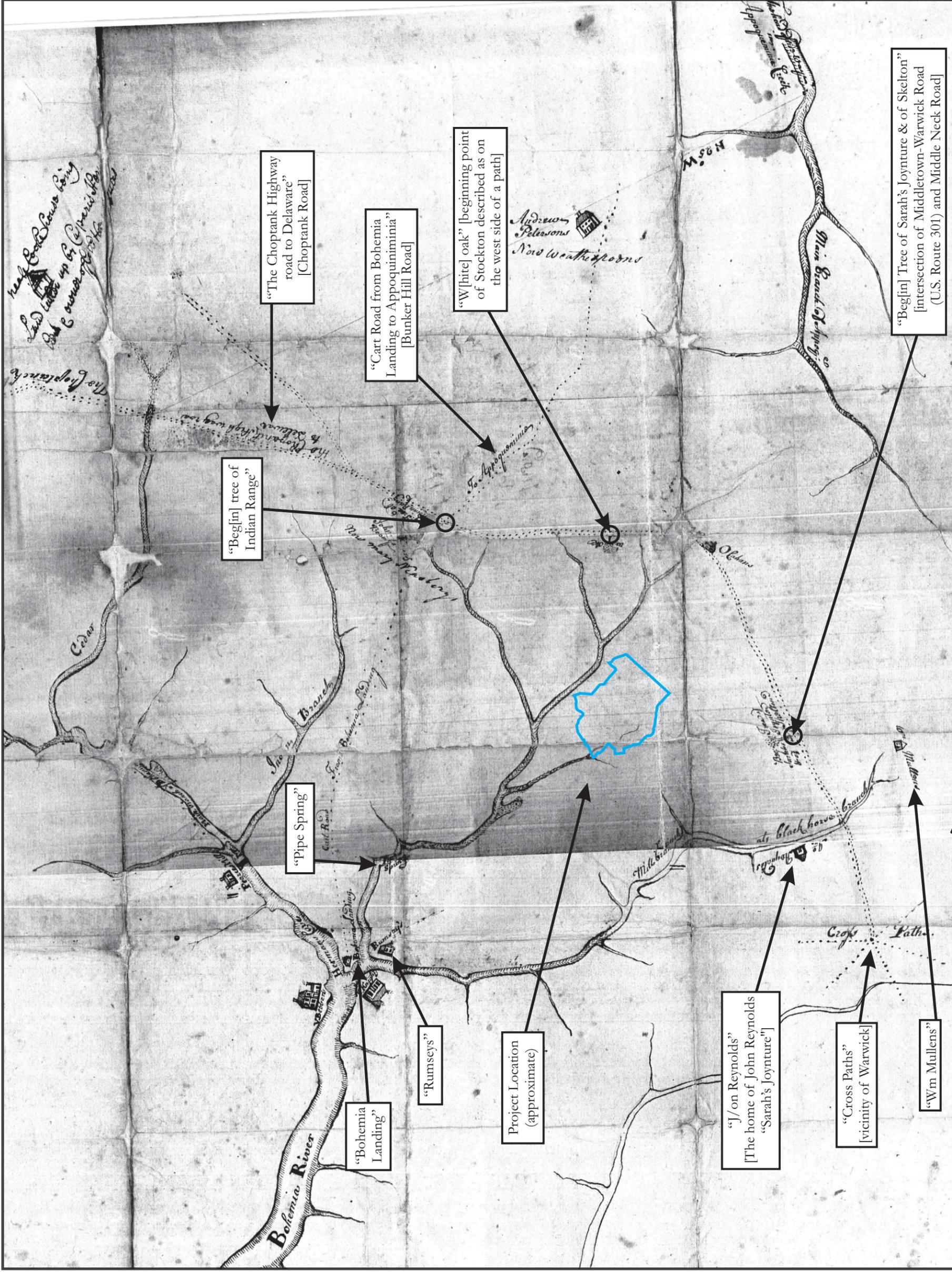
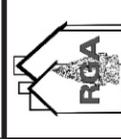
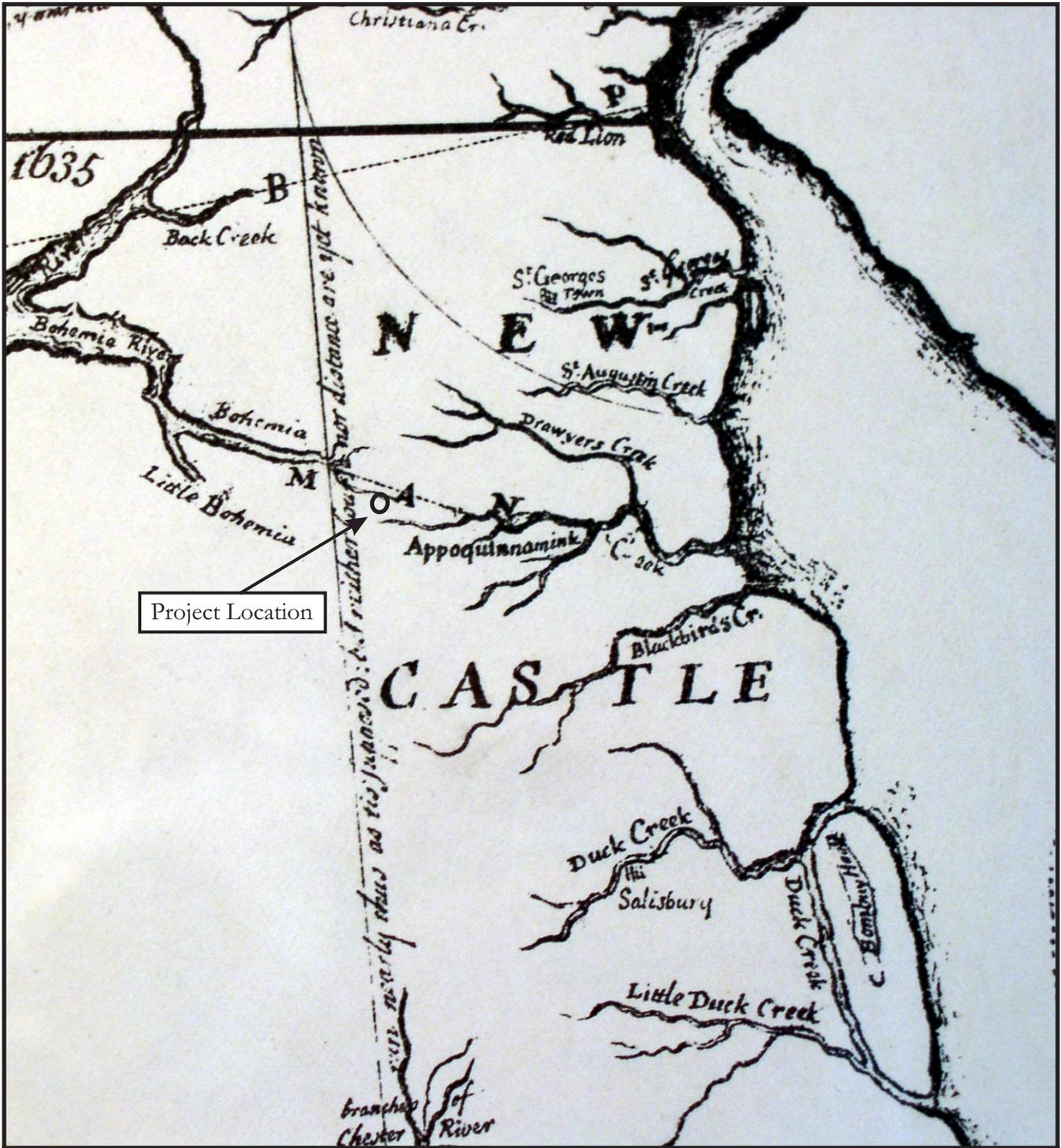


Figure 3.5:

Location of the APE on the circa 1735 Rumsey Family Manuscript Map concerning the location of the Choptank Road. Circles indicate fixed points corresponding to known property bounds (Source: Rumsey Family Papers n.d.).



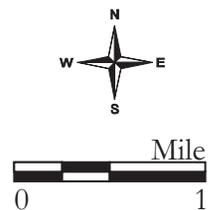


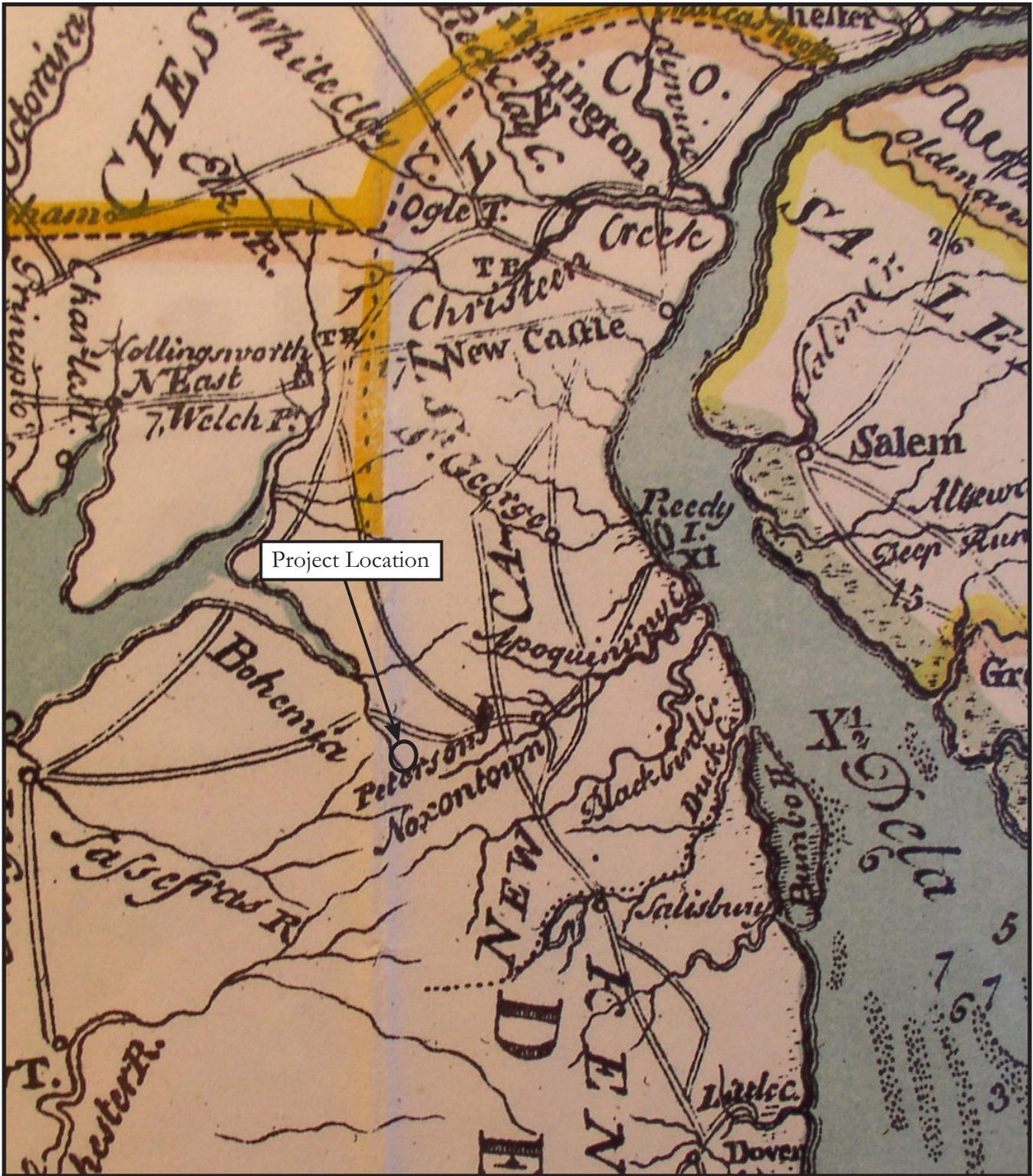


Project Location

Figure 3.6:

1740 Benjamin Eastburn, A Map of parts of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland with the Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware according to the most exact Surveys yet made drawn in the Year 1740.



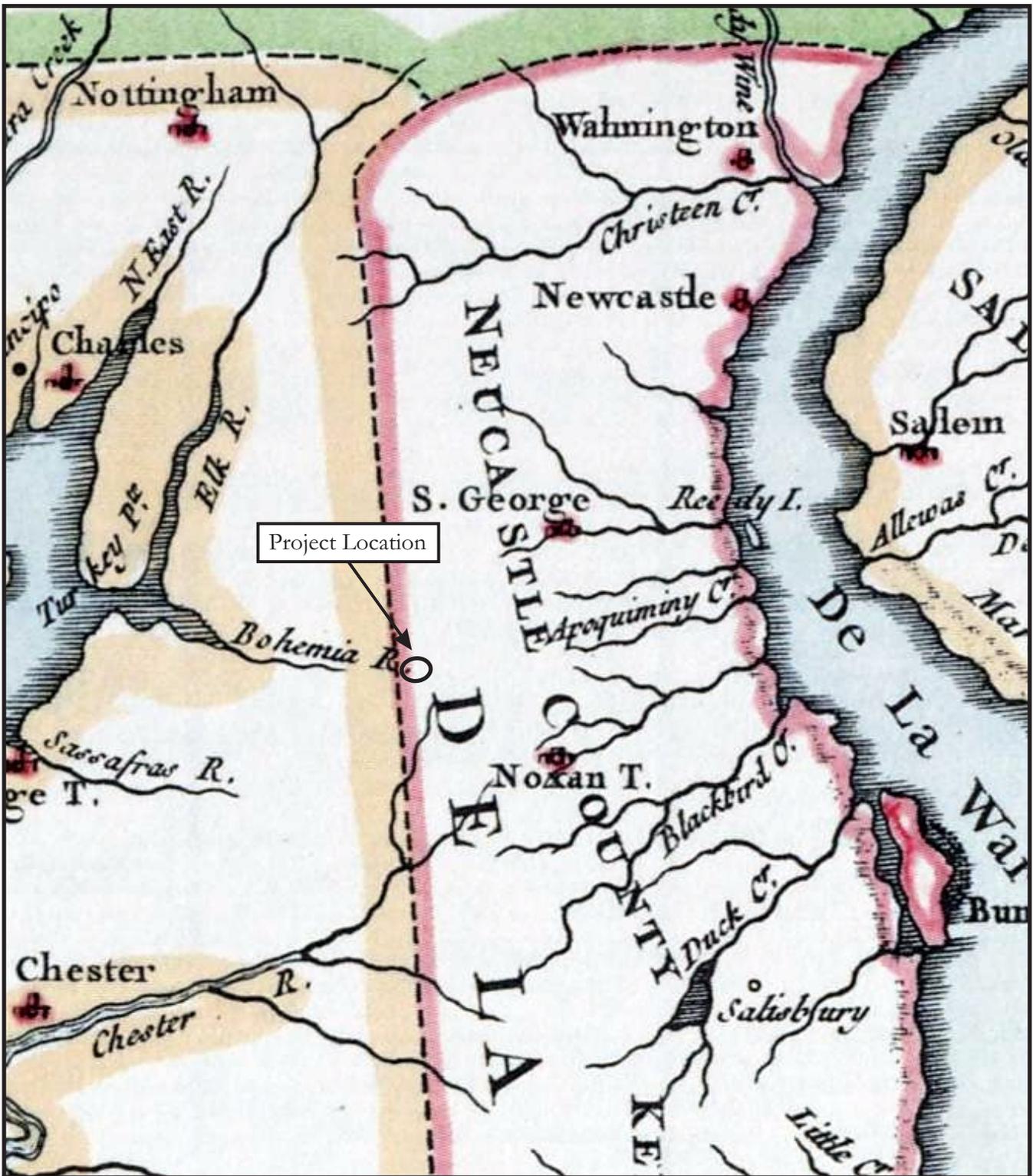


Project Location

Figure 3.7:

1749 A Map of Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and the three Delaware counties: by Lewis Evans.

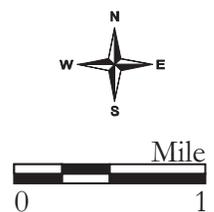




Project Location

Figure 3.8:

1755 Gilles Robert de Vaugondy,  
Carte de la Virginie et du Maryland.



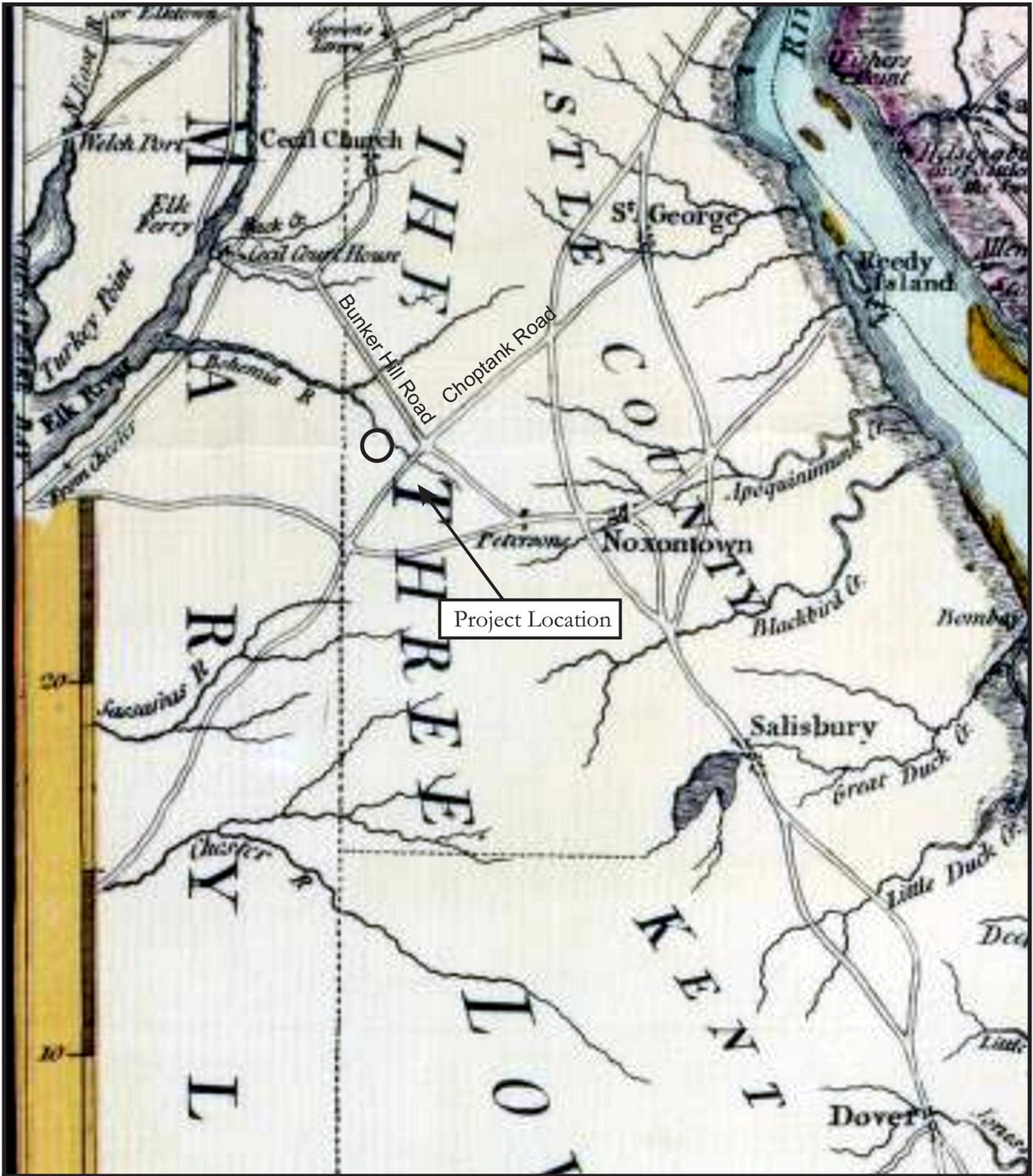
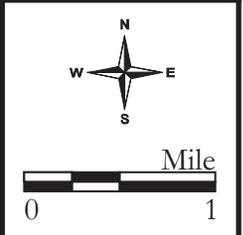


Figure 3.9:

1777 William Faden,  
 The Province of New Jersey, Divided into East and West,  
 Commonly Called the Jerseys.



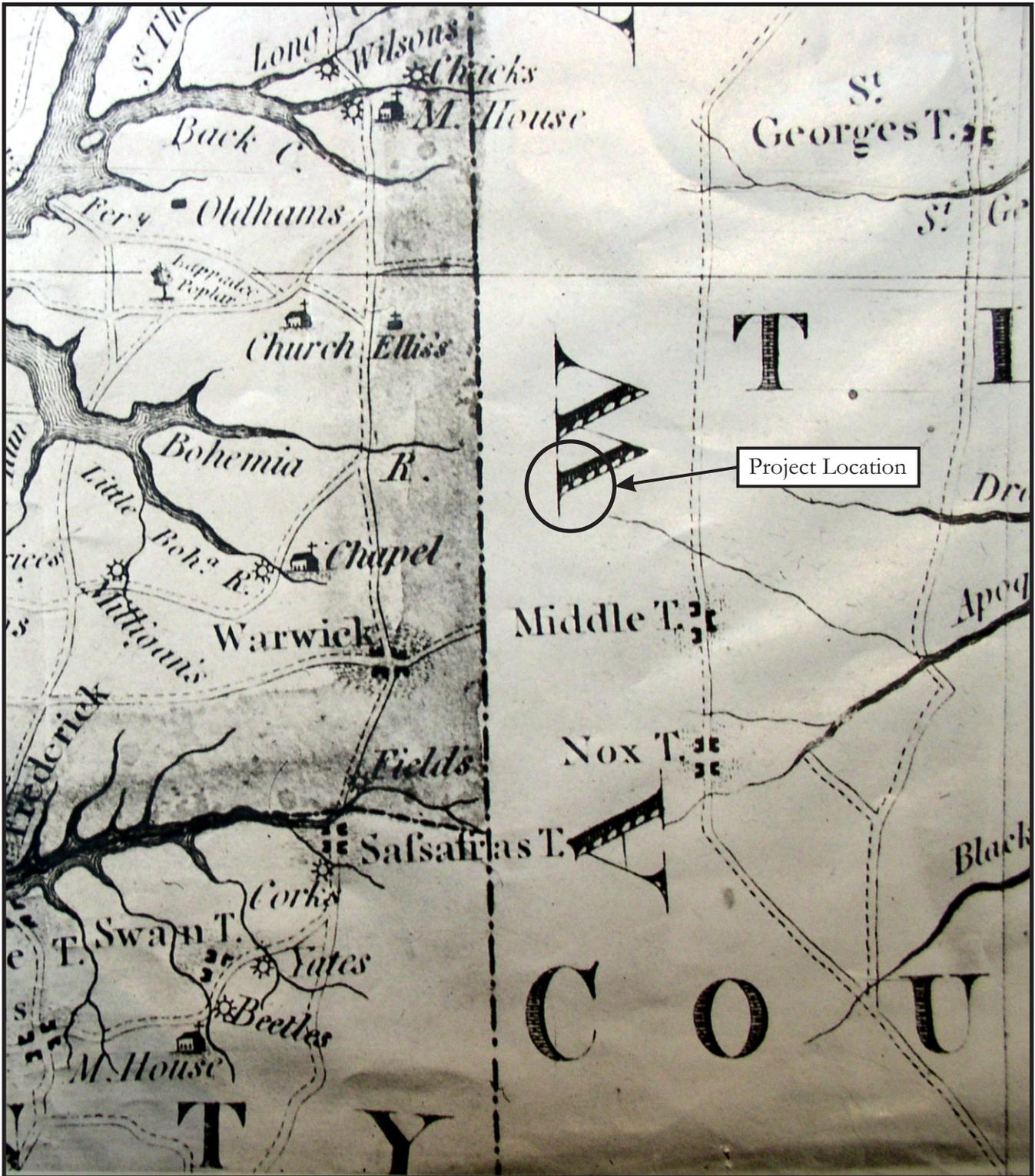
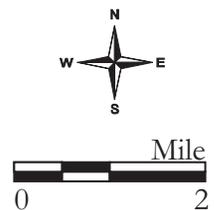


Figure 3.10:

1795 Dennis Griffith, Map of Maryland.



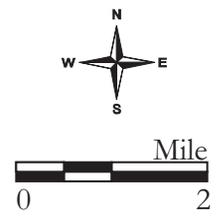


Project Location



Figure 3.11:

1796 Mathew Carey,  
The State of Maryland, from the best Authorities.



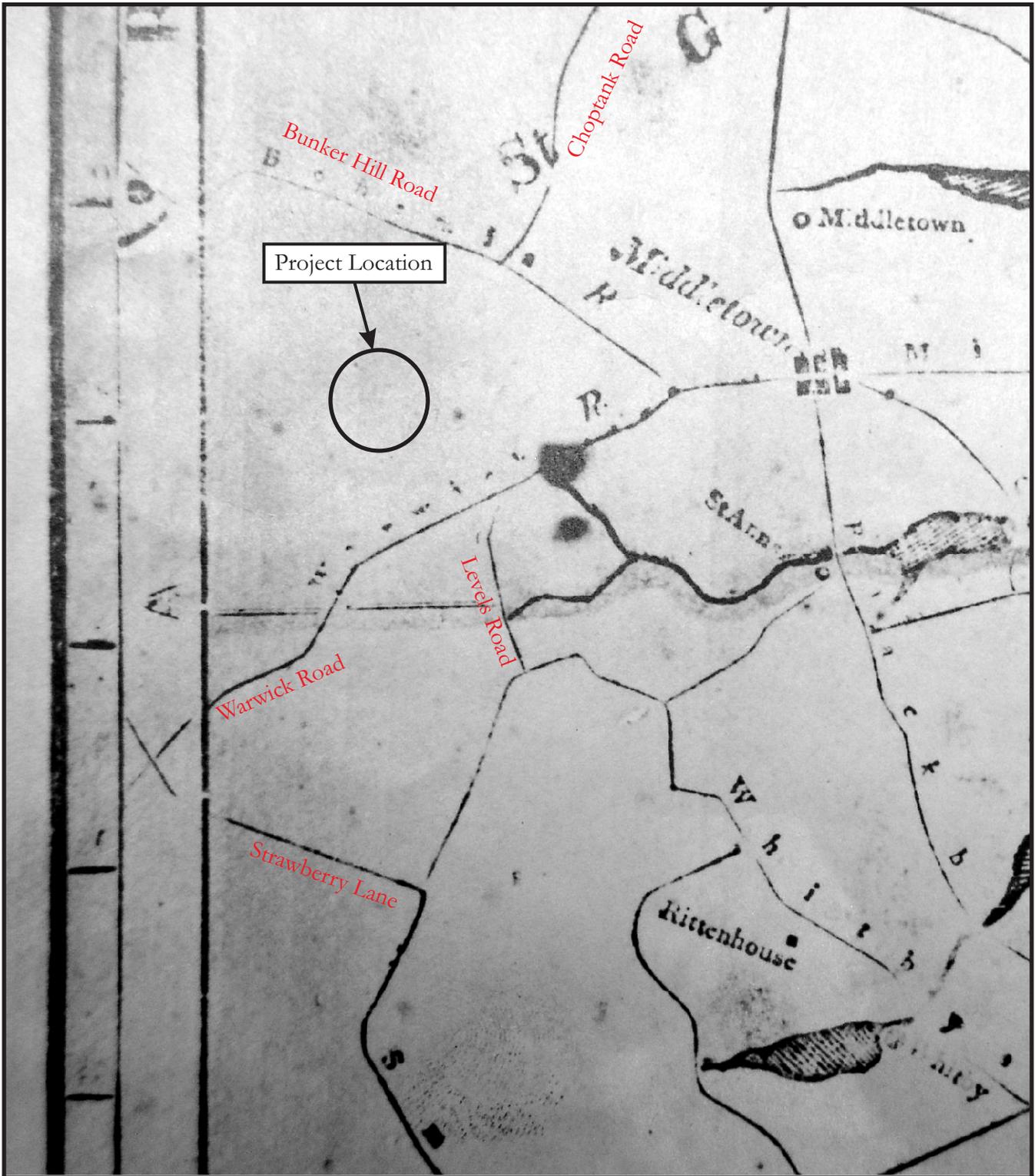
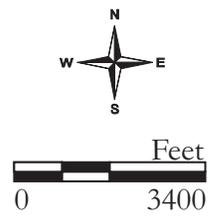


Figure 3.12:

1820 Henry Heald, Roads of New Castle County.



century was dominated by the growing of wheat and other grain crops (Ames et al. 1989; De Cunzo 2004). Rumsey (circa 1935) and Eastburn (1740) show roads including Herman's Cart Road to the north of the APE extending from the Bohemia to Appoquinimink Creeks along modern day Bunker Hill Road (see Figure 3.3). Middletown was originally called Petersons, after seventeenth-century property owner Adam Peterson, who settled along the cart road in 1675. Witherspoon's Tavern was located there in 1762 and the village renamed Middletown, since the tavern fell in the middle between Bohemia on the Bohemia Creek and Cantwell's Bridge (Odessa) on the Appoquinimink Creek (Scharf 1888; Figures 3.6 and 3.8). The 1735 Rumsey manuscript map indicates that Choptank Road extended east of the APE, not through the APE as had been previously thought, based on the 1777 Faden map (Figure 3.5, see Figure 3.9). By 1820, Heald's map indicates that additional roads were built near the APE including the road to Warwick, Strawberry Lane, and Levels Road (see Figure 3.12).

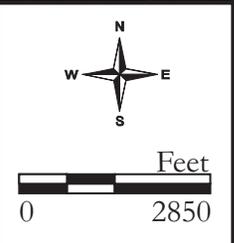
The period of Industrialization and Early Urbanization (1830-1880) is characterized by improvements in farming techniques and transportation that helped establish Delaware as a major agricultural producer (Ames et al. 1989; DeCunzo and Catts 1990). Delaware was the leading producer of peaches in the eastern United States from the 1830s, until a peach disease in the 1870s decimated local orchards (Bachman et al 1987: 48). Nineteenth-century growers and landowners in the vicinity of the APE, such as the Cochrans and Polks, were economically enriched by the peach boom and built large stylish residences in the vicinity of the APE (Herman et al. 1985).

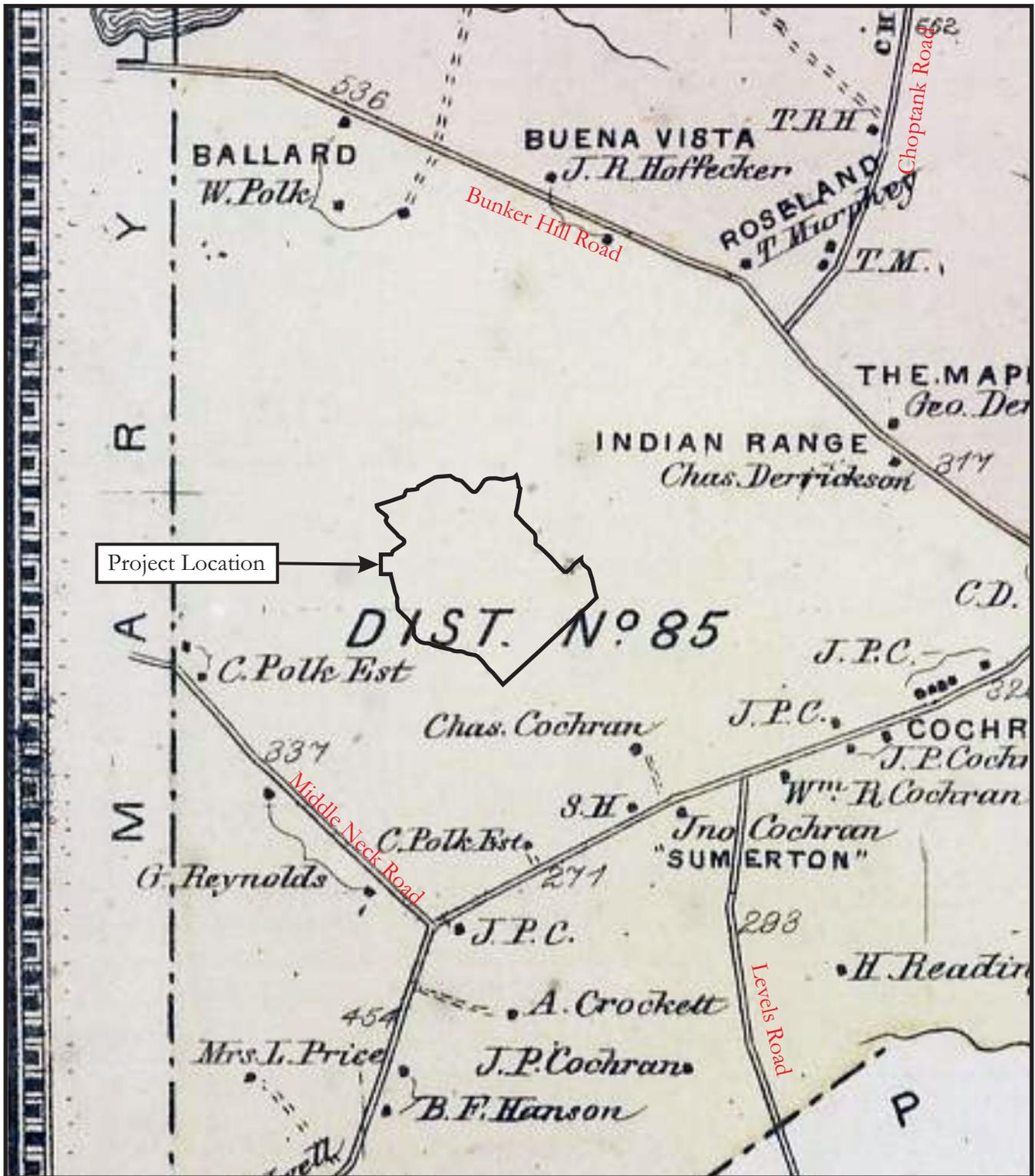
Enslaved and free African Americans were involved in the local agrarian economy during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (De Cunzo 2004; Marks 1996; Skelcher 1995). Residents of the Odessa and Middletown portion of New Castle County played an important role in the abolition movement; members of the Appoquinimink Friends Meeting introduced abolitionist ideas, support for African-Americans, and Underground Railroad stops in the area (Marks 1996; Skelcher 1995; Munroe 2003). One route of the Underground Railroad from Maryland through Delaware extended from Warwick, Maryland, to Middletown and Odessa, by way of what is now U.S. Route 301 (Switala 2004: 39, 80).

The 1849 Rea and Price map indicates the presence of a structure attributed to "W[illiam] Polk" within the northwestern portion of the APE. The structure was gone by 1868 and no further development is shown within the APE (Rea and Price 1849; Beers 1868; Hopkins 1881; Figures 3.13-3.15).



Figure 3.13:  
 1849 Samuel M. Rea and Jacob Price,  
 Map of New Castle County, DE.

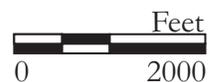


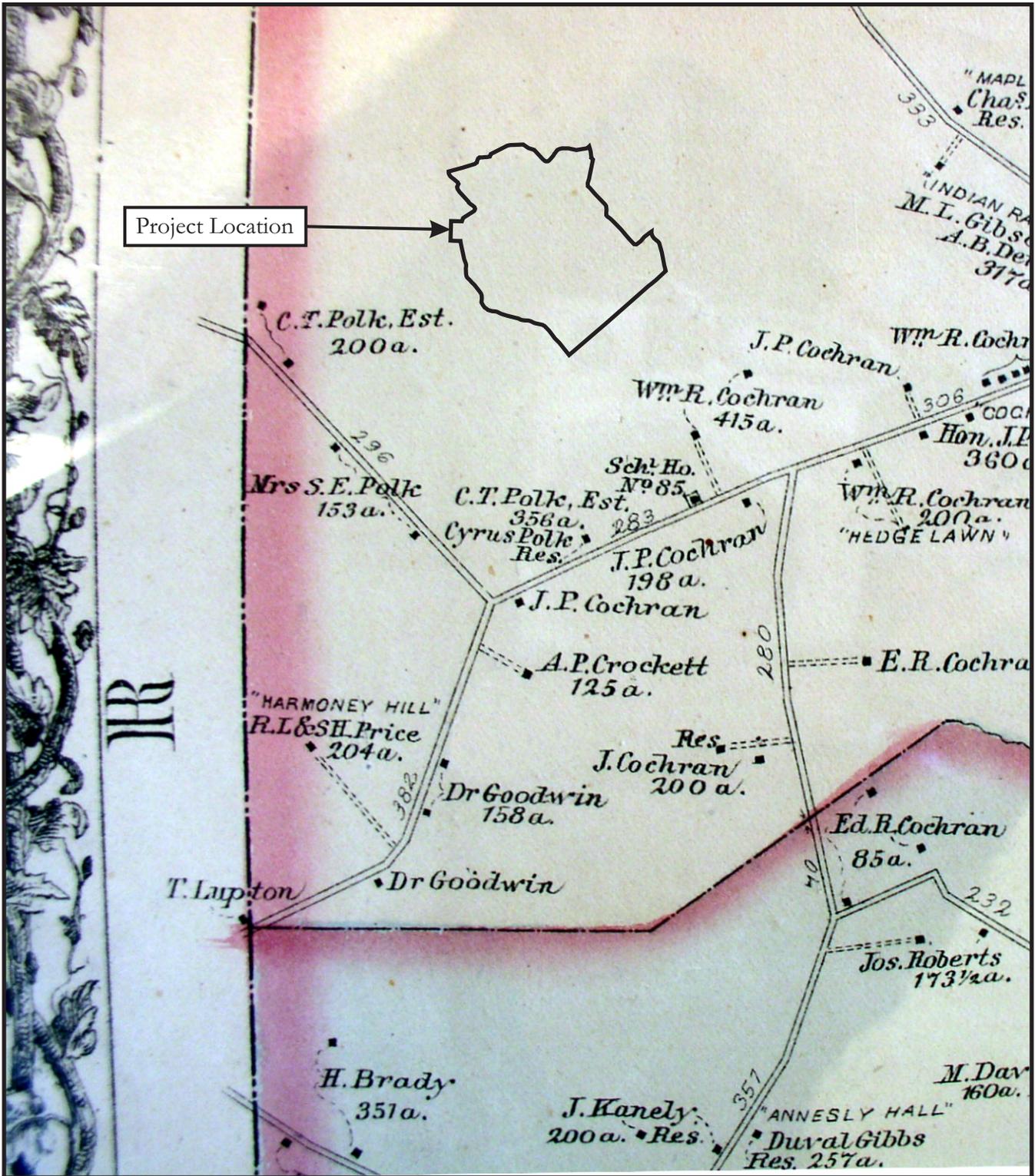


Project Location

Figure 3.14:

1868 F.W. Beers (St. George and Appoquinimink Hundreds),  
*Atlas of the State of Delaware.*

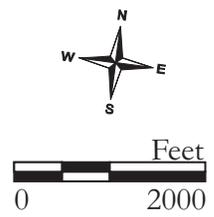




Project Location

Figure 3.15:

1881 G.M. Hopkins, Map of New Castle County, Delaware.



Rea and Price's map shows the presence of Middle Neck Road and several structures near the APE (see Figure 3.13). Structures present at that time include "J.P. Cochran" and "W. Polk" near Levels Road, and "G. Reynolds" near Middle Neck Road. The 1868 Beers map indicates the presence of additional structures and possibly the replacement of earlier structures indicated on the 1849 map (Figure 3.14). Additional structures in the Levels Road area include "Charles Cochran," "S[chool] H[ouse]," and the "C. Polk Est[ate]." The 1881 Hopkins map is similar to the 1868 map with structures attributed to "W[illiam] R. Cochran," "No. 85 S[chool] H[ouse]," "C. T. Polk Est[ate]," and "Cyrus Polk Res[idence]" (Figure 3.15)."

During the later-nineteenth and early twentieth century period of Industrialization and Urbanization (1880-1940), the APE also shows little change from the earlier periods except in terms of changes in ownership of some properties such as "William Taylor" for "C. Polk," in the early part of this period (Baist 1895; U.S.G.S. 1900, 1931, 1944; Mueller 1919; DGS 1937; Figures 3.16-3.21). The school house near the APE, called "Brown Cottage School 85," was still present in 1919 (see Figure 3.18), but was gone by 1931 (see Figure 3.19).

A 1937 aerial photograph of the area (DGS 1937) indicates the farm lanes that bisect the APE were in existence and another non-extant farm lane was located in the northeastern end of the APE. Two small dark oval shadows, possibly trees, can be seen in the northwestern portion of the field near the location of the former 1849 "W. Polk" structure. In addition, the shape of the field was slightly different in 1937 than the present day, suggesting a larger portion of the field was under cultivation (see Figure 3.20).

Later-twentieth-century historic maps and aerial photographs (U.S.G.S. 1951; DGS 1961, 1968; 1992, 2002; Figures 3.22-3.25) indicate that the APE contained no structures and remained rural and agricultural during the twentieth century. Similar shadows representing trees visible on the 1937 photo (see Figure 3.20), can be seen on the 1954 aerial photograph (see Figure 3.23). In addition, the shape of the fields and the amount of the field under cultivation or in woodlands changed slightly in the aerial photographs (see Figures 3.20, 3.22, and 3.23). These shadows could represent trees or open pits; they cannot be clearly seen or defined. The oval shadows were no longer present by 1961 (see Figure 3.24). Between 1931 and 1944, the future U.S. Route 301 was widened and renamed Route 4 in Delaware and Route 299 in Maryland. The main route south into Maryland was along Warwick Road and extended through the town of Warwick. U.S. Route 301 (called Route 4 on the 1944 and 1951 U.S.G.S. quadrangles) was extended south of Warwick Road between 1954 and 1961 (see Figures 3.23 and 3.24, DGS 1954, 1961). However, the vicinity of the APE remained rural and undeveloped until the late twentieth and early twenty-first century when there was extensive commercial development (DGS 1992, 2002).



Figure 3.16:

1895 G.W. Baist, *Atlas of New Castle County, Delaware.*



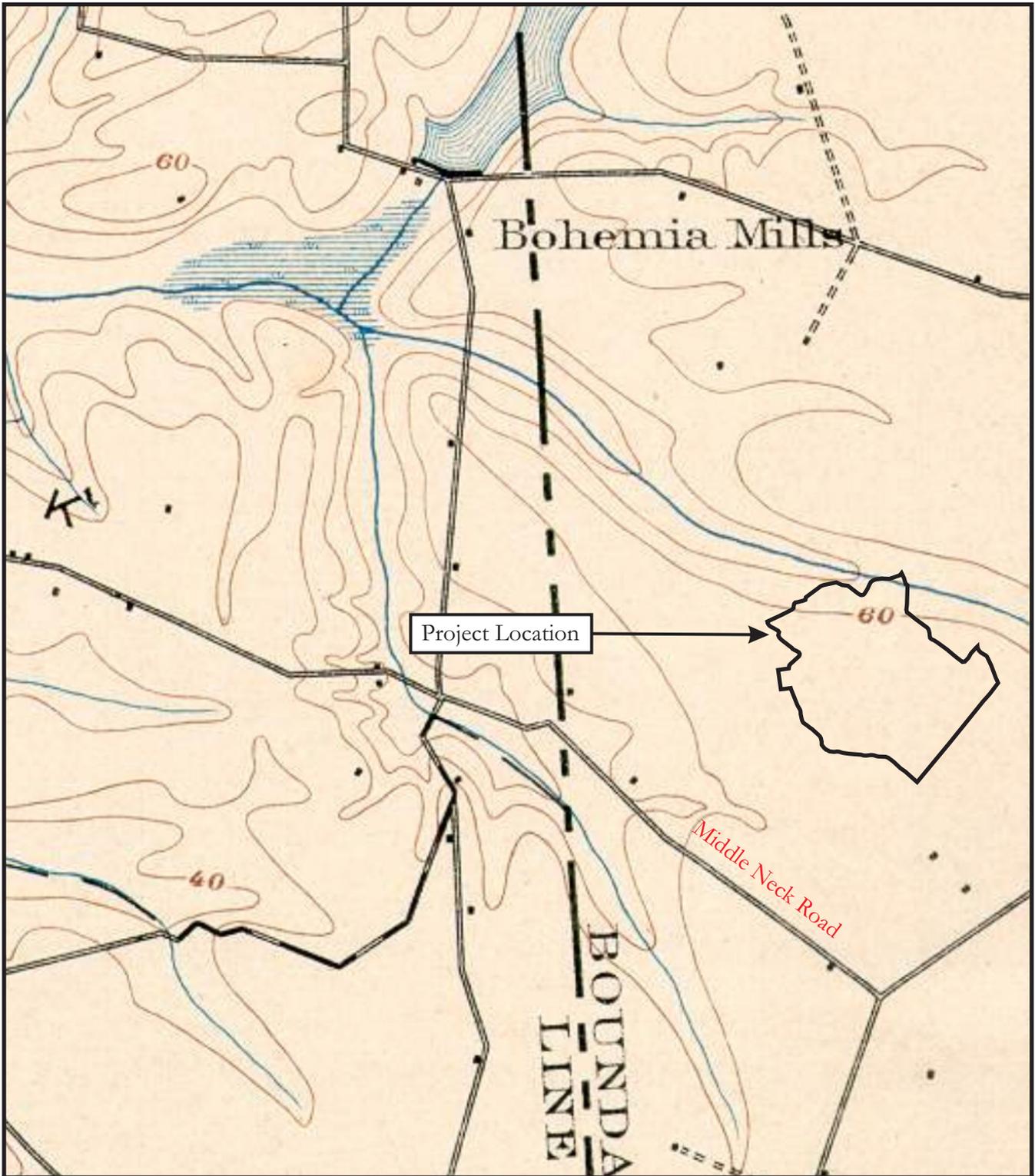
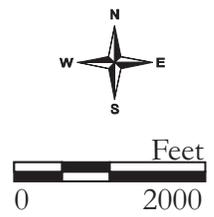


Figure 3.17:

1900 U.S.G.S. 15' Quadrangle: Cecilton, MD-DE.



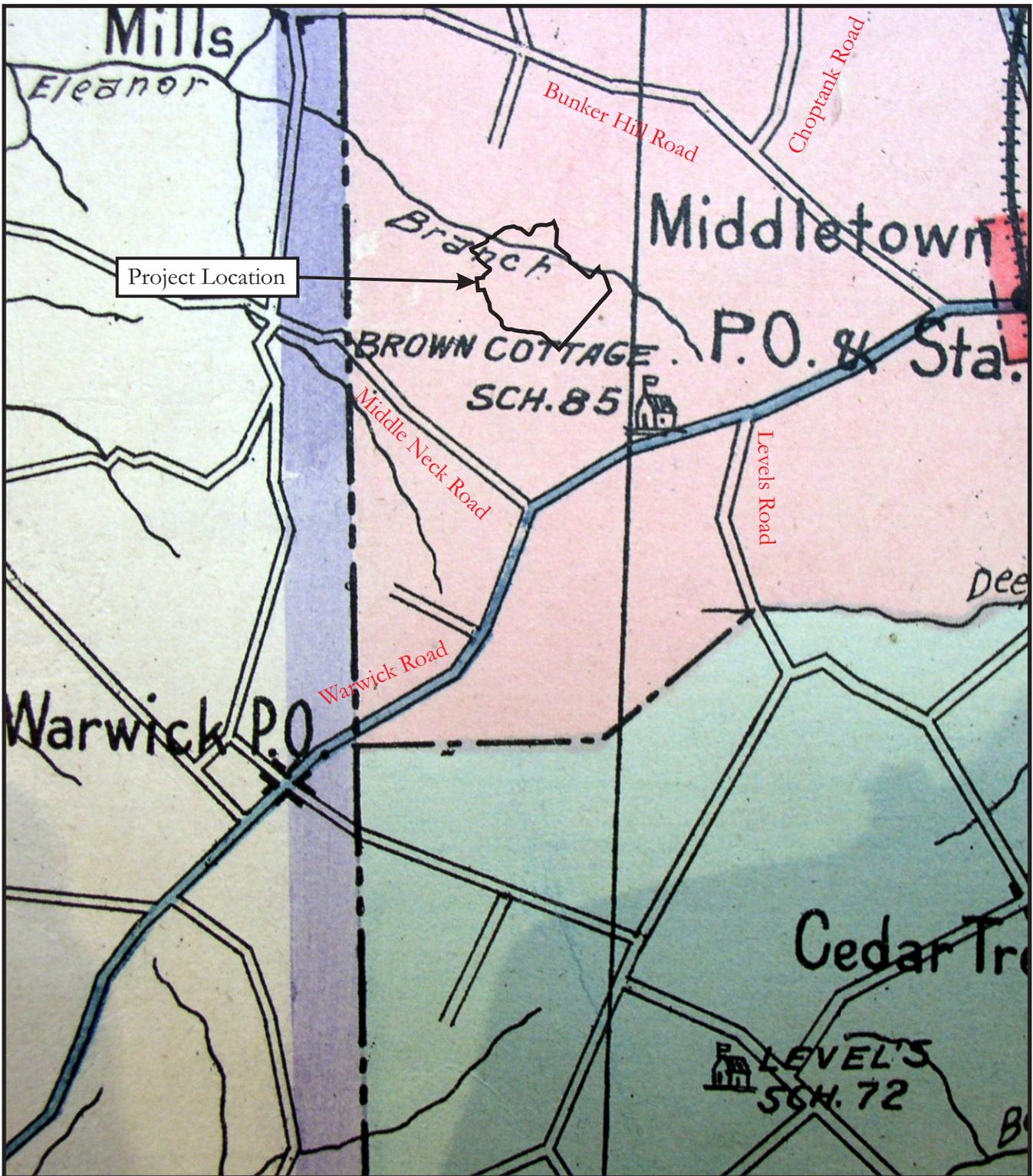
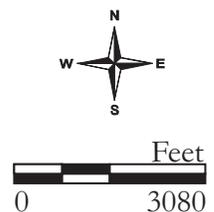


Figure 3.18:

1919 A.H. Mueller,  
 State of Delaware and Part of New Jersey and Maryland.



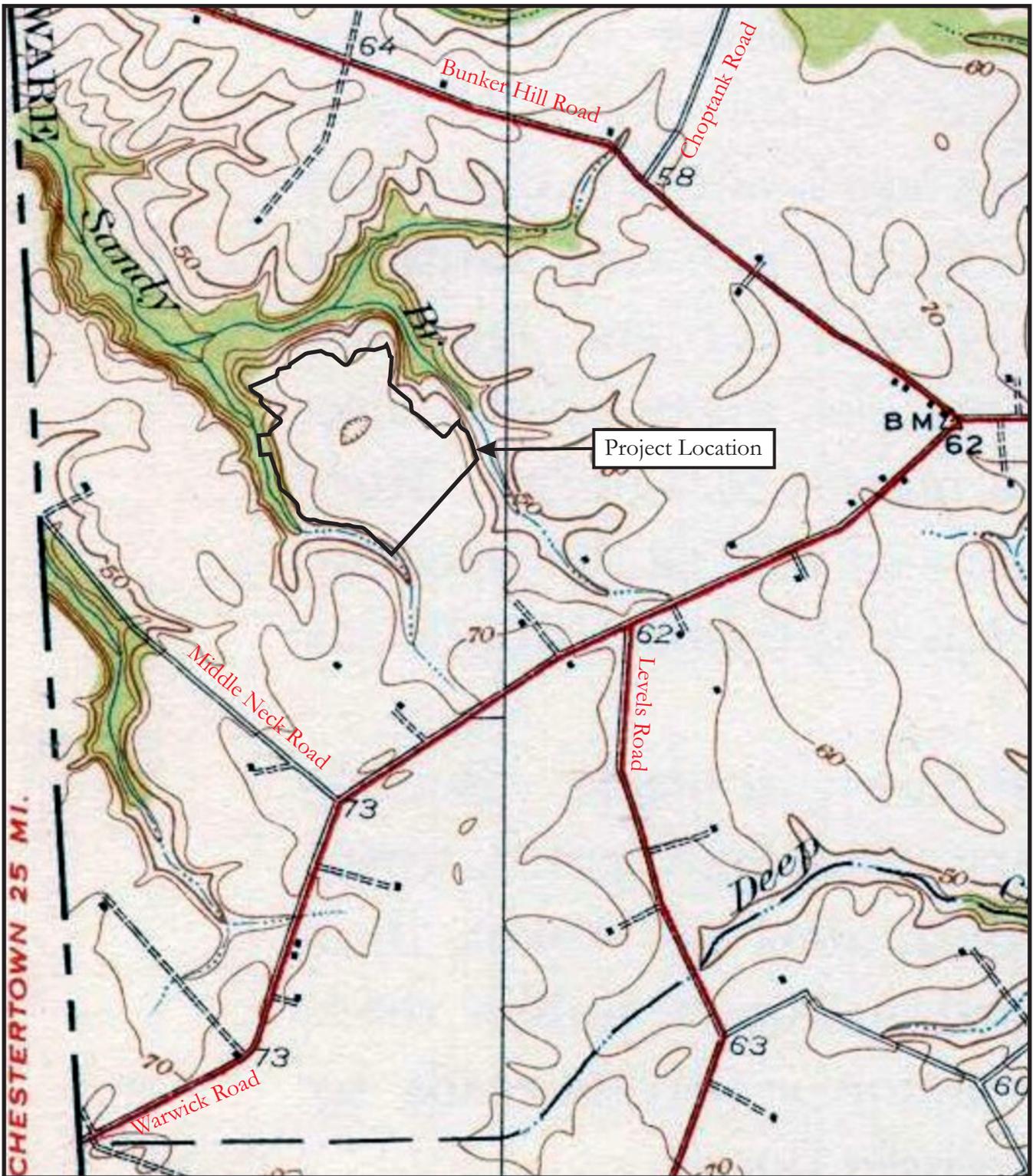
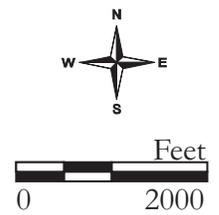
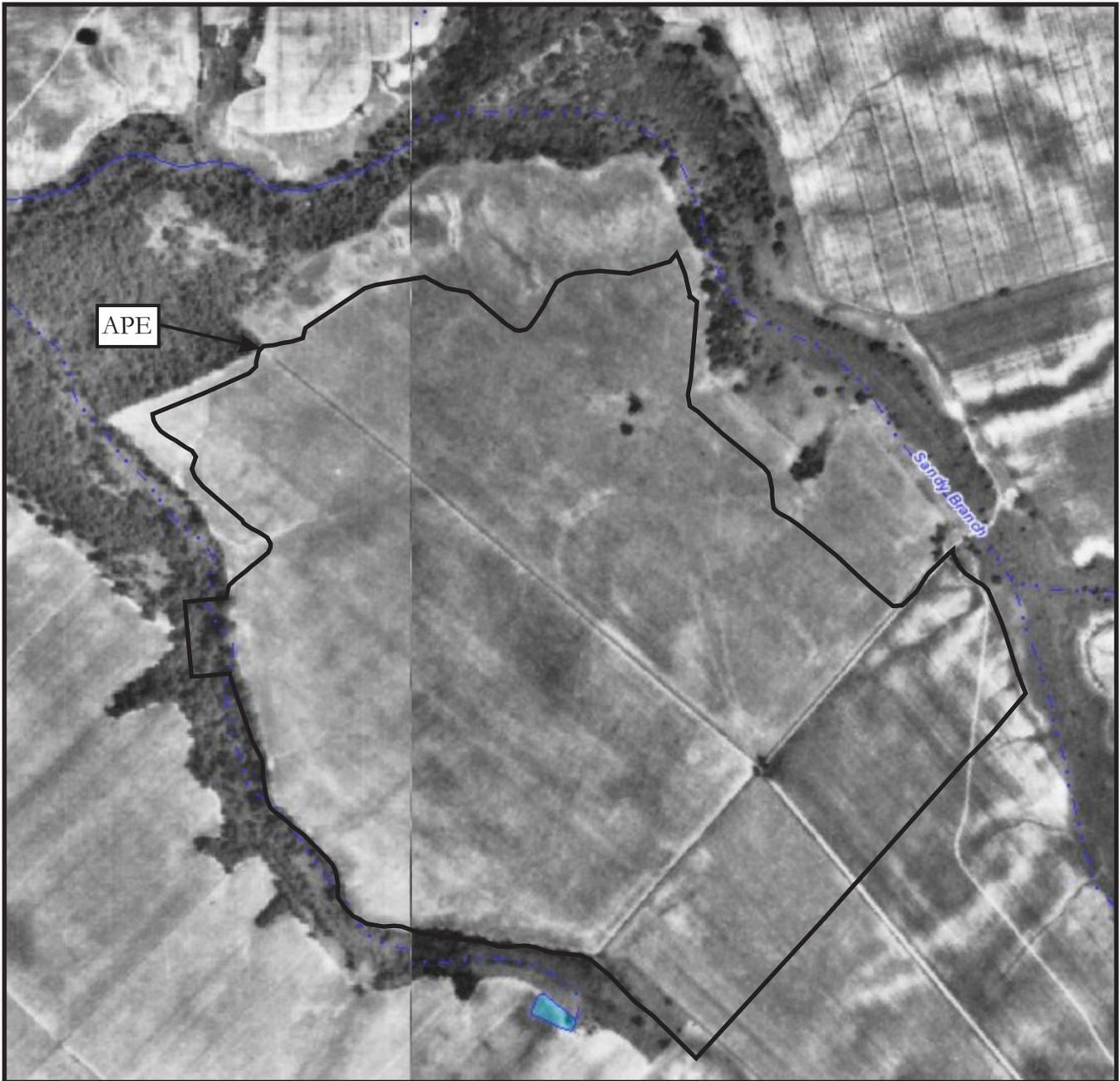


Figure 3.19:

1931 U.S.G.S. 15' Quadrangle: Smyrna, DE.





APE

Sandy Branch



Figure 3.20:

1937 Aerial Photograph of the APE.



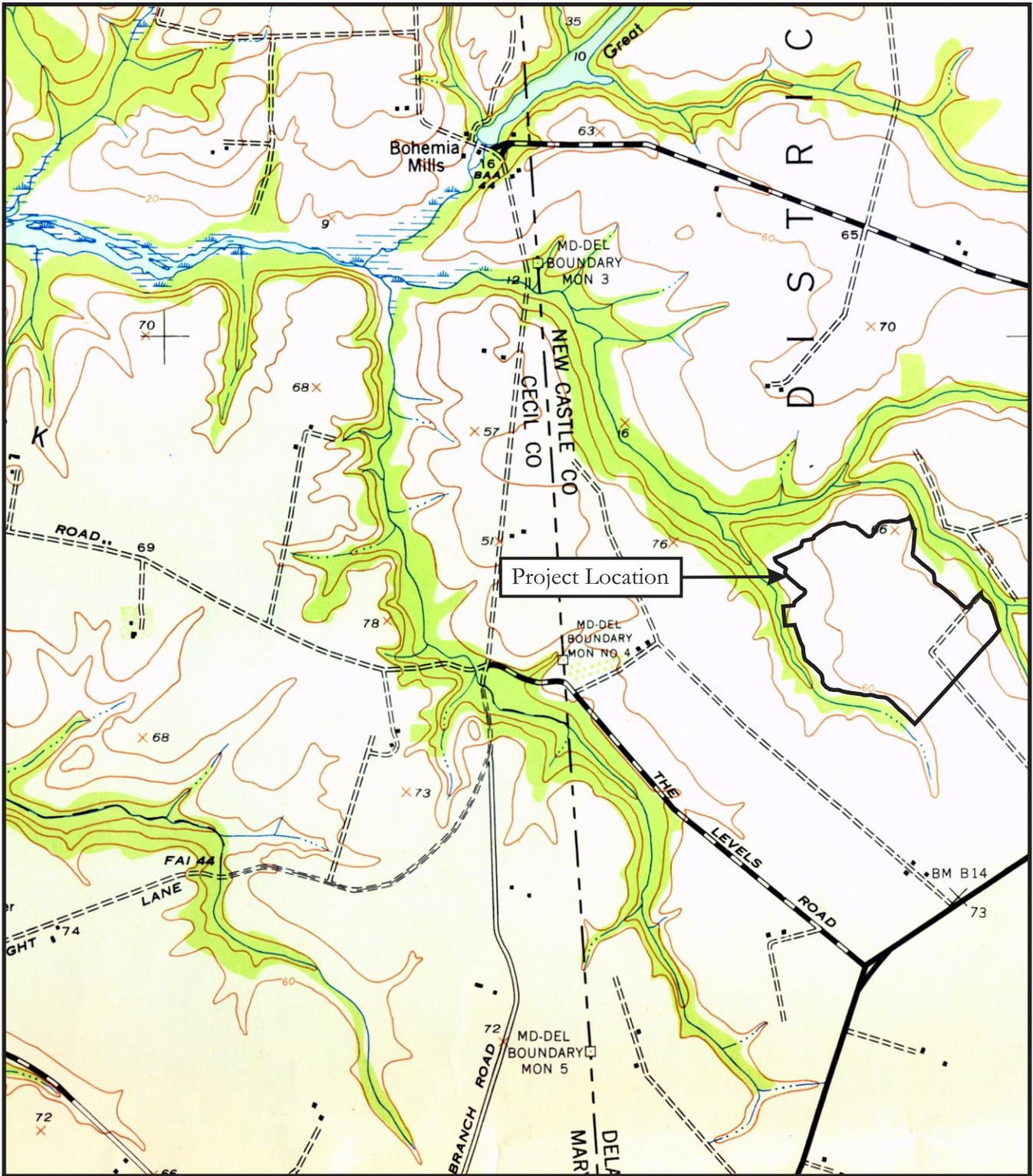
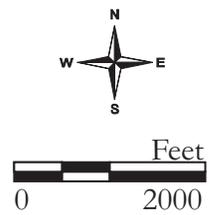
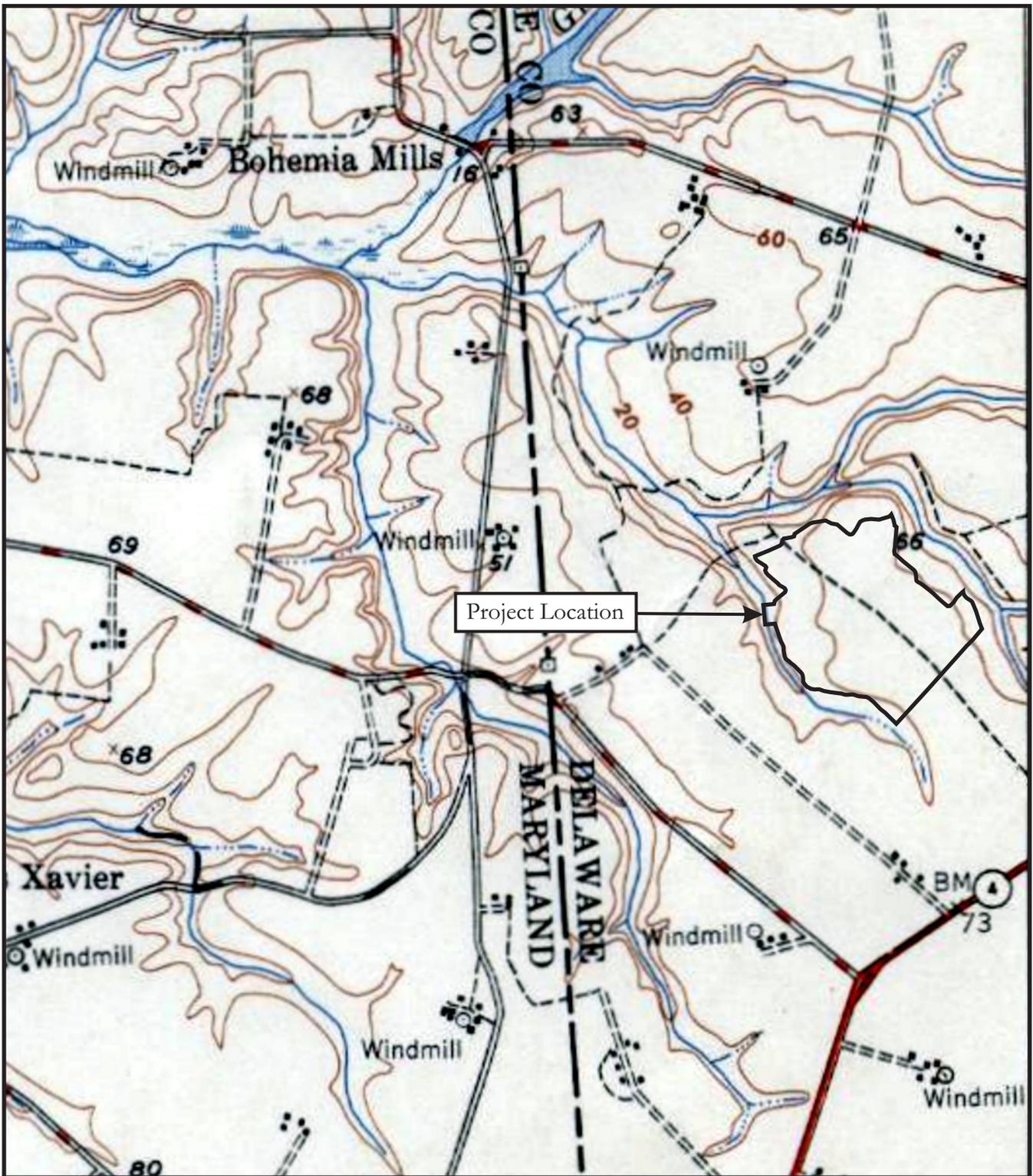


Figure 3.21:

1944 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle: Cecilton, MD-DE.



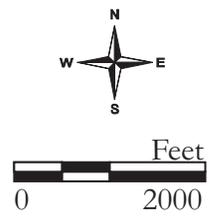


Project Location



Figure 3.22:

1951 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle: Cecilton, MD-DE.



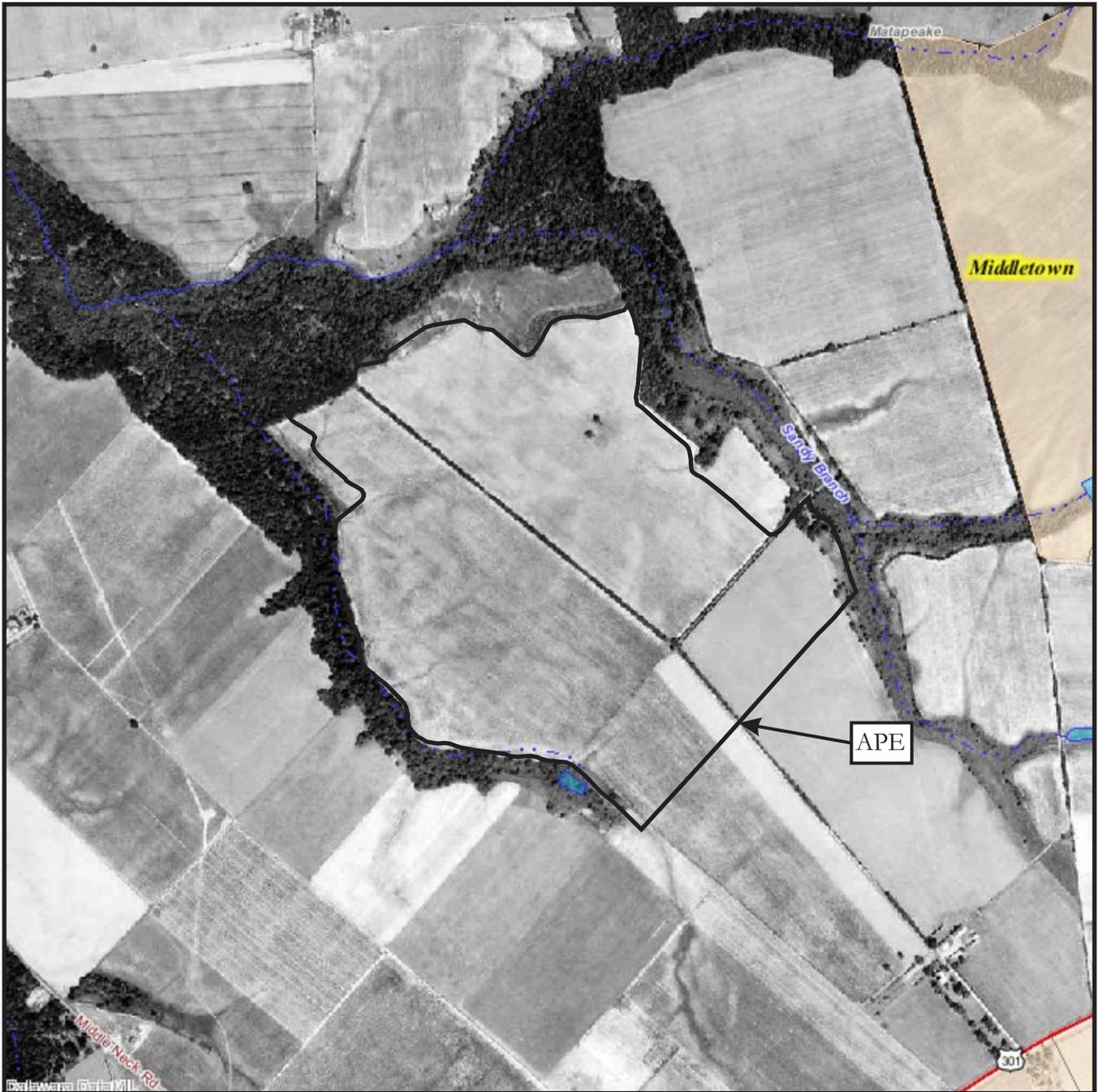


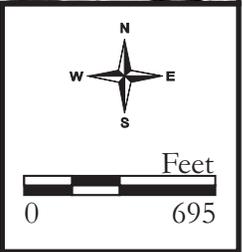
Figure 3.23:

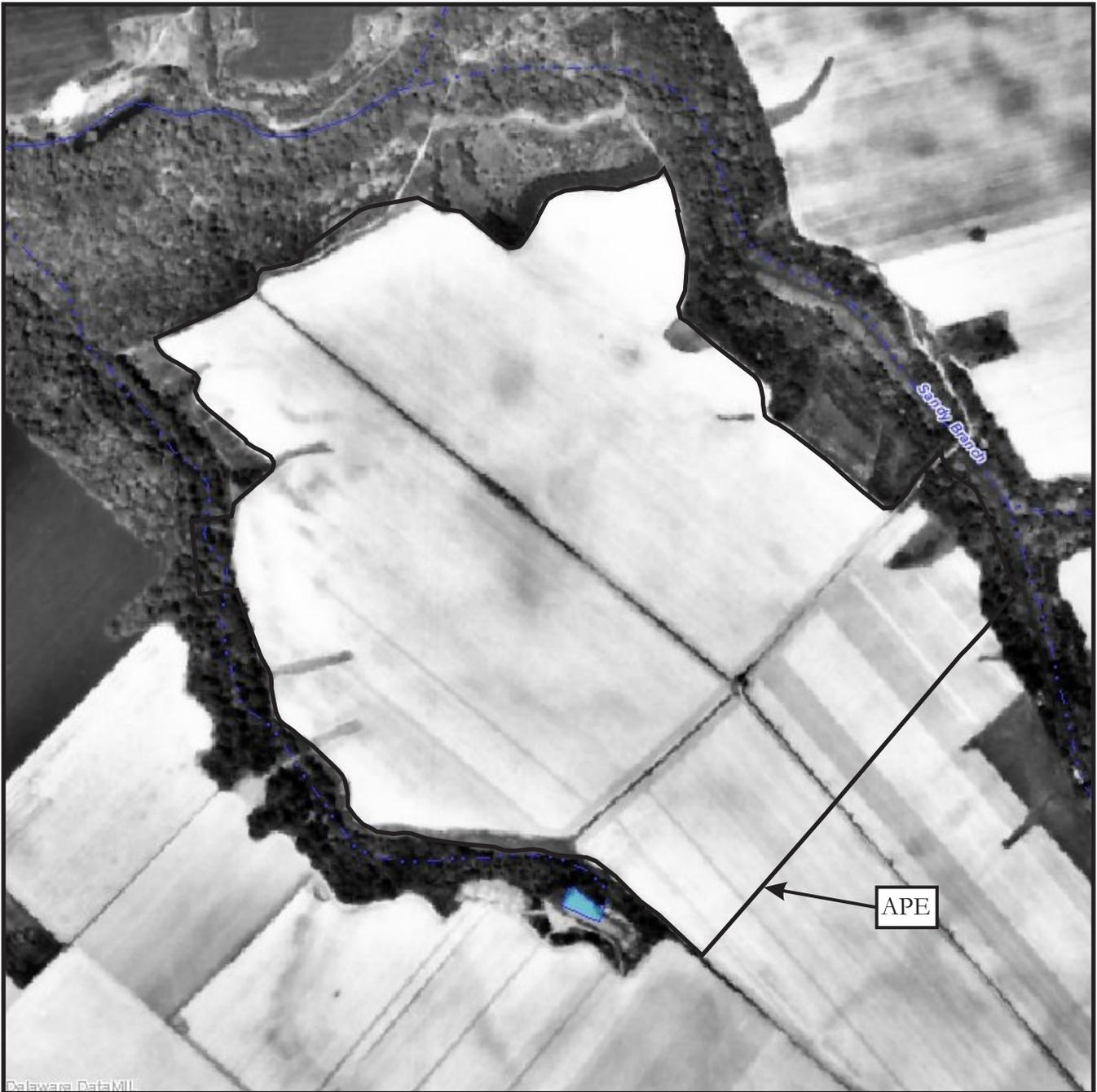
1954 Aerial Photograph of the APE.





**Figure 3.24:**  
1961 Aerial Photograph of the APE.





Delaware Dept. of Natural Resources



**Figure 3.25:**

1968 Aerial Photograph of the APE.



## **Documentary Record Review**

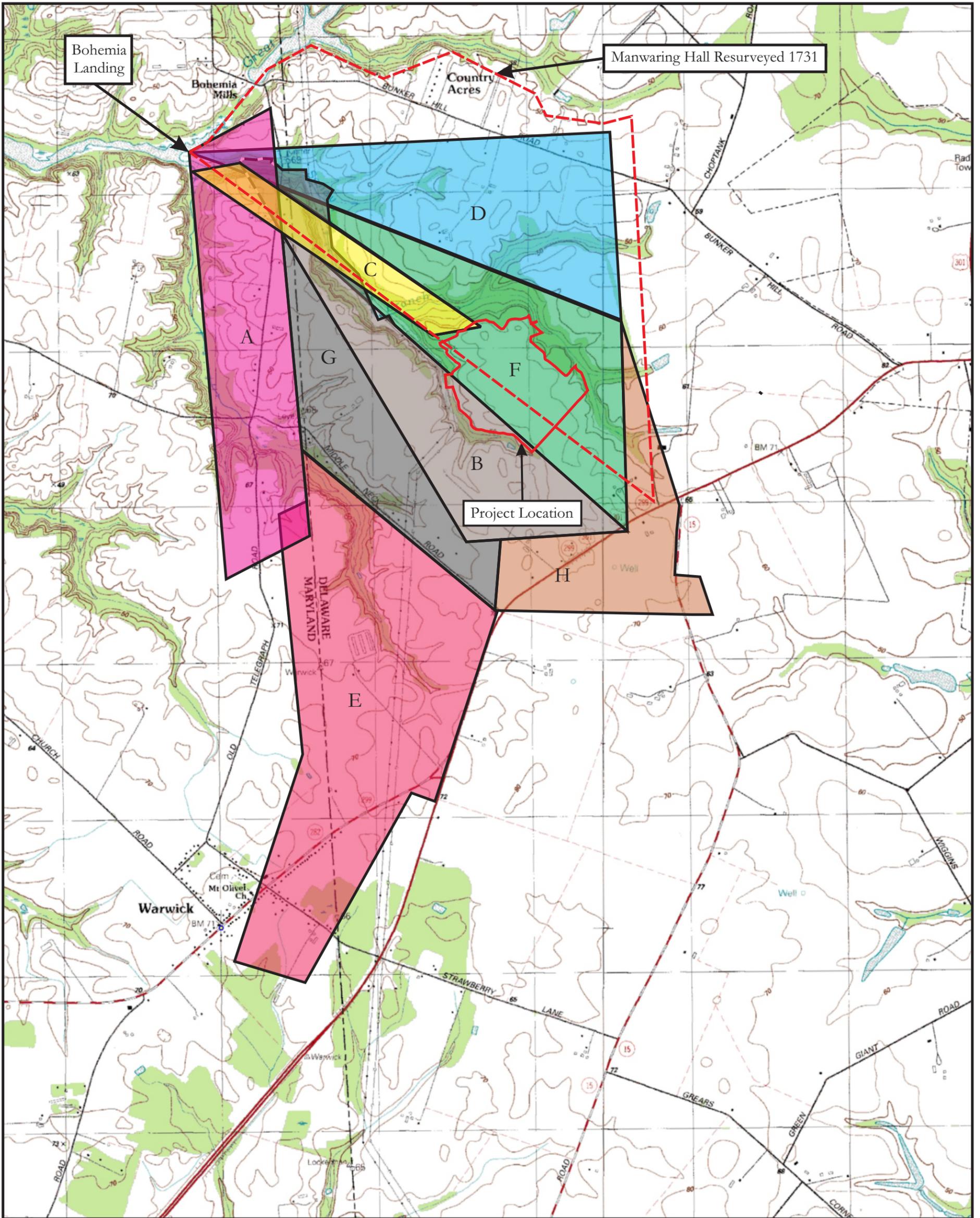
### *Early Settlement*

The APE is composed of portions of four tracts originally patented by Lord Baltimore's government in the late-seventeenth and early-eighteenth centuries. Boundary disputes between Maryland, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania plagued this part of Delaware, and during the Colonial period, Southwestern New Castle County lay within the jurisdiction of Cecil County, Maryland. The territorial confusion had its origins in prior Dutch settlements on the west shore of the lower Delaware, which predated Lord Baltimore's patent. That patent specifically excluded pre-existing cultivated lands from the Maryland claim (Munroe 2003: 46-47). Later still, William Penn received his grant to Pennsylvania in 1682, including the lower counties along the Delaware (Munroe 2003: 75). Disputes between Baltimore and Penn were initially settled by the Crown in 1685 (Munroe, 2003: 132). In 1732, the Penn heirs and Baltimore negotiated another boundary treaty, but Baltimore soon regretted his concessions and delayed the actual surveying of the division line (Munroe 2003: 132-133). The boundary between Maryland and Delaware was officially adopted in 1775, but until then, the area under study was both culturally and administratively oriented toward Cecil County and the Eastern Shore of Maryland (Munroe 2003: 209; Herman 1987: 4).

The earliest land patents in the region centered on the Bohemia River at Bohemia Landing near present-day Bohemia Mills, Maryland (see Figure 3.26). "Dividend," patented in 1664, extended along the southernmost of three branches of the Bohemia River called Herman's Neck Branch or Mill Branch. "Booker's Uppermost," patented in 1665, extended along the main stem or middlemost branch (see Figure 3.27). "Adjunction," a small 100-acre tract granted in 1665 to Augustine Herman of neighboring Bohemia Manor, also extended along the middle branch. "Manwaring Hall," patented in 1678, loosely embraced the neck between Sandy Branch and the northern branch of the Bohemia River (see Figure 3.28). All four tracts used Bohemia Landing or adjacent landmarks as the beginning point for their surveys, which helps confirm the initial civil and social orientation of the area toward waterways like the Bohemia River and the Chesapeake Bay. Portions of "Booker's Uppermost" and "Adjunction" eventually formed part of the APE (see Tables 3.5-3.6).

The extent to which these lands were first settled during the 1660s is not known. The grantees were mostly absentee owners. Henry Sewall of "Dividend" hailed from St. Mary's County. Richard Booker of "Booker's Uppermost" lived on the York River in Virginia. Richard Hill of "Manwaring Hall" resided in Ann Arundel County near Annapolis. Only Augustine Herman, whose estate was located at Bohemia Manor northwest of the APE, maintained a presence in the area (see Tables 3.4, 3.5, and 3.7).

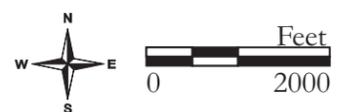




- A: "Dividend " 1664 (Table 3.4)
- B: "Bookers Uppermost" 1665, resurveyed as "Heaths Middle Parcel" 1726 (Table 3.5)
- C: "Adjunction" 1665 (Table 3.6)
- D: "Manwaring Hall" 1678, Resurveyed in 1731 (Table 3.7)
- E: "Sarah's Joynture" 1682 (Table 3.8)
- F: "Heath's 3rd Parcel" 1714 (Table 3.9)
- G: "Heath's 4th Parcel" 1714 (Table 3.10)
- H: "Stockton's Addition" 1714 (Table 3.11)

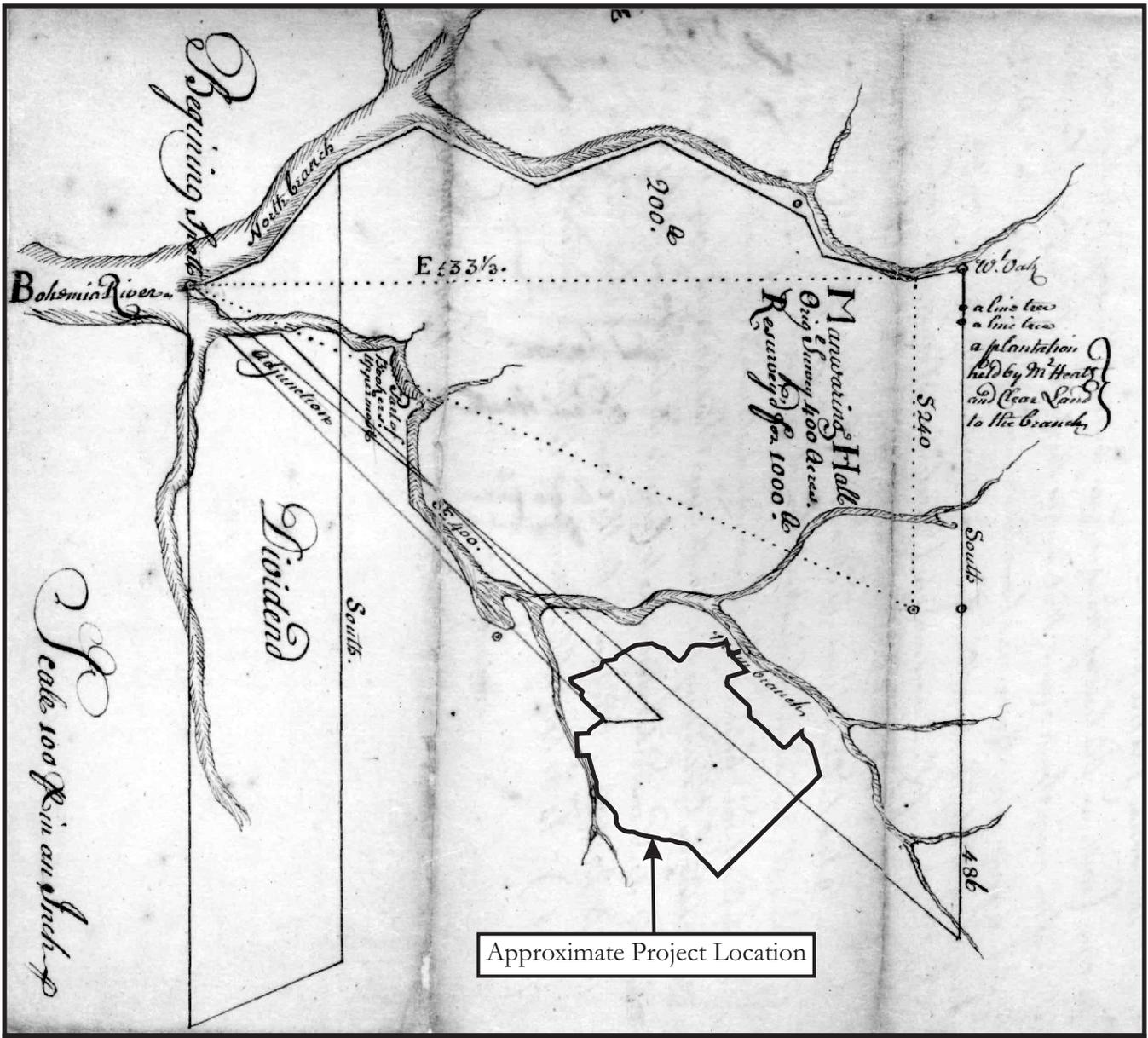
**Figure 3.26:**

Original seventeenth and eighteenth century patents and surveys  
 (Source: 1993 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangles: Cecilton MD-DEL and 1993 Middletown, DE).







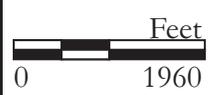


**Figure 3.28:**

1731 Resurvey of "Manwaring Hall."

The map shows the relationship to "Adjunction" and "Dividend," as well as the Branches of the Bohemia River. Note reference to "a plantation held by Mr. Heath and Cleared Land to the branch"

(Source: Unpatented Certificate No. 217, Cecil County Land Surveys 1731 ).



Lord Baltimore issued a second wave of patents in the early 1680s. They corresponded with Penn's receipt of the charter for Pennsylvania and its corresponding claim to the Lower Counties, and probably represent Baltimore's effort to bolster Maryland's claim to the territory. The newly granted tracts included "Sarah's Joynture" (1682), "Skelton" (1683), "Indian Range" (1683), and "Stockton" (1683) (see Figure 3.26; Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. 2009: Tables 3.8, 3.10-3.12). Unlike the earlier patents, which radiated out from Bohemia Landing along the Bohemia River drainage, the new grants encompassed large areas of level, unbroken ground along the ridge between the headwaters of the Bohemia, the Appoquinimink, and the Sassafras Rivers. The surveys for the new tracts fixed their beginning points on existing paths and roads instead of on watercourses. The survey for "Sarah's Joynture," for example, began at a large white oak standing on the west side of "Appoquominie path" at the intersection of present-day U.S. Route 301 and Middle Neck Road (Cecil County Land Surveys 1725). "Skelton" began at the same oak, and "Stockton's" beginning point was described at the time it was resurveyed in 1738 as a forked white oak "on W[est] side [of] the highway road" (Cecil County Land Surveys 1761; Rumsey Family Papers 1738a: 32). The road described in all three tracts corresponded with an old alignment of Choptank Road, which once continued southward beyond its current terminus in Bunker Hill Road and was first thought to have passed through the APE. Instead, the road by-passed the APE by continuing around the head of the Sandy Branch and along portions of present-day U.S. Route 301. A manuscript map, probably prepared by surveyor William Rumsey around 1735, clearly depicts the actual route (see Figure 3.5).

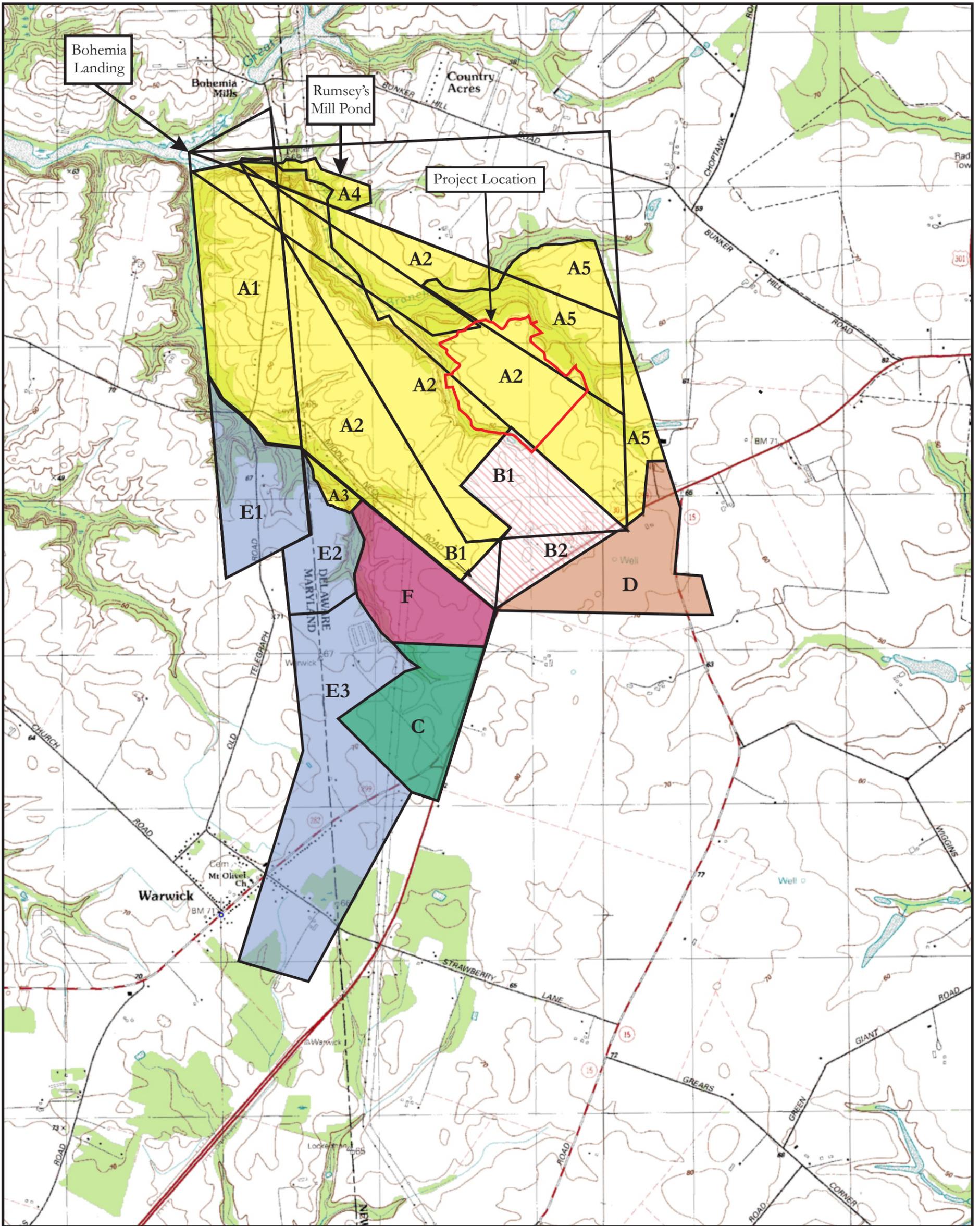
By the turn of the eighteenth century, the records provide some evidence of settlement. Charles Rumsey (c. 1656-1717) acquired "Adjunction" at the head of the Bohemia River in 1695. By the time he prepared his will in 1706, he was sufficiently settled on the land to give his sons Charles Rumsey, Jr. (1695- 1727) and William Rumsey (1698-1742) "the plantation whereon I now live with the dwelling house and other buildings & Improvements thereon..." (Fowler 1888; Rumsey Family Papers 1706). The Rumseys would eventually consolidate large portions of the surrounding countryside, including the APE, into a single tract. James Heath (1658-1731), a resident of Ann Arundel County and Queen Anne's County and a major absentee landholder in the region, sold 225 acres of a tract called "Heath's Range, First Part" in 1706 to Otho Othoson, a self-described "planter" of Cecil County (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. 2009: Table 3.14). These references hint at the beginnings of occupation. On the other hand, some transactions suggest that large parts of the region remained in the control of absentee landholders. For example, Daniel Toas, who owned all of "Stockton," "Skelton," and "Sarah's Joynture," at the time of his death in 1707, bequeathed the three tracts to his children, who all resided in Kent County, Maryland. They promptly sold the tracts the same year to Richard Bennett, another absentee owner from Queen Anne County (Cecil County Circuit Court 1707).

A third round of land grants took place in the first two decades of the eighteenth century. Nearly all were patented to James Heath in one conveyance in 1714 and comprised a patchwork of vacant lands located between the bounds of the elder surveys. Among them were “Heath’s Third Parcel,” and “Heath’s Fourth Parcel” (Tables 3.9 and 3.10; Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. 2009: Tables 3.15-3.17) One more tract, called “Stockton’s Addition,” was patented in 1714 to Richard Bennett of Queen Anne County, and consisted of unclaimed land adjoining “Stockton,” which Bennett also owned at the time (see Table 3.11). These grants generally coincided with the end of Royal control in Maryland and the restoration of the proprietary government in 1715 (Chapelle, et al 1986: 30). Portions of “Heath’s Third Parcel,” and “Stockton’s Addition” eventually formed the remainder of the APE.

### *Intensified Settlement*

In addition to the presence of the Rumsey family, records indicate that owner-occupied settlement and cultivation in the vicinity of the APE was well underway by the 1720s and 1730s. John Reynolds, a self-described “farmer” of Cecil County, purchased and occupied “Sarah’s Jointure” from Richard Bennett in 1717 (see Table 3.8). A resurvey of neighboring “Dividend” in 1726 mentioned that it contained “about Twenty Acres of Old Field running with bushes and three old houses heretofore claimed by Richard Hill of Phila [the owner of neighboring “Manwaring Hall”] (Cecil County Land Surveys 1726b). Bartholomew Jacobs, Sr., of Cecil County, “farmer,” purchased both “Stockton” and “Skelton” in 1733. He settled on “Stockton” and held “Skelton” in reserve for his two sons, Bartholomew, Jr., and Jacob (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. 2009: Tables 3.10, 3.12). When William Rumsey resurveyed “Stockton” for Jacobs in 1738, he recorded in his field notebook the telltale marks of occupation, including apple orchards, “P. Moore’s fence,” “Peterson’s Field,” and Peterson’s Fence” (Rumsey Family Papers 1738a: 32). When Jacobs finally conveyed “Skelton” to his sons in 1742, the deeds described both Bartholomew, Jr. and Jacob as “planters,” and identified the tract as “whereon the said Bartholomew Jacobs, Jr. now dwells...” (Cecil County Circuit Court 1742). Other farmers to take up residence in the vicinity included Evert Evertson, Jr., who purchased 140 acres adjoining the APE in 1734 (Cecil County Circuit Court 1734). Michael Manyousins, another self-described “planter” purchased 202 acres comprising most of “Stockton’s Addition” in 1759 (see Figure 3.29; Table 3.11; Cecil County Circuit Court 1759).

Tenants also took up residency in the vicinity of the APE. David Witherspoon, a resident of New Castle, signed over in 1750 an eight-year lease for part of nearby “Indian Range” to one John McDowal for the sum of £6 per annum (Cecil County Circuit Court, 1750). In 1753, he granted a 15-year lease to James Ward for a discontinuous portion of “Indian Range” lying south of “Stockton” (Cecil County Circuit Court 1753; Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. 2009: Table 3.11).



- A: William Rumsey Lands (1) 1733, (2) 1733, (3) 1736, (4) 1738, (5) 1742 (Table 3.12)
- B: Evert Evertson Jr. Farm (1) 1734, (2) 1741 (Tables 3.5, 3.10 & 3.11)
- C: Jacob Evertson Farm, 1736 (Table 3.8)
- D: Michael Manycousins Farm (partial), 1741 (Table 3.11)
- E: Joshua George Lands (1) 1733, (2) 1735 & 1736, (3) 1738 (Tables 3.4 & 3.8)
- F: William Reynolds remainder of "Sarah's Joyture", 1738 (Table 3.8)

**Figure 3.29:**

Early eighteenth century partitions, farms, and tenements  
 (Source: 1993 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangles: Cecilton MD-DE and 1993 Middletown, DE).





### Rumsey Estate

The Rumsey family ultimately consolidated ownership of the APE. After Charles Rumsey's death in 1717, his son William Rumsey, Sr. (1698-1742) secured title to the family lands and began adding portions of surrounding parcels (see Figure 3.29; Table 3.12). A planter and surveyor by profession, Rumsey also held public office as a customs agent at Bohemia Landing (Fowler 1888: 67). As noted before, the Landing was located only a few miles overland from the navigable waters of the Appoquinimink Creek and therefore served as the gateway for trade between the Delaware River and the Chesapeake Bay (Johnston 1888: 196). As a member of the state-sanctioned Anglican Church, Rumsey also met the religious prerequisite for enjoying full political and social favor within the ruling class.

According to Johnston's *History of Cecil County*, "the principal Rumsey mansion was in Middle Neck, on an eminence about half a mile west of the road leading from Murphy's Mill" (Johnston 1881: 509). The circa 1735 Rumsey map locates the residence of Charles Rumsey in the same general area, west of present-day Old Telegraph Road at Bohemia Landing (See Figure 3.5). This places the core of the plantation well outside the APE, in present-day Maryland. Documentary evidence for other types of structures on Rumsey lands inside present-day Delaware are scarce, but the records show that he petitioned for and received a writ to build a grist mill on the main branch (present-day Sandy Branch) of the Bohemia River in 1738 (See Table 3.12; Rumsey Family Papers 1738b). Adjoining lands were condemned for the mill pond, and Rumsey hired one John Thompson to build a "Grist Mill, house, utensils, and appurtenances on the said Land..." (Cecil County Circuit Court 1738, 1740). This mill was located near the Maryland-Delaware border where Old Telegraph Road crosses Sandy Branch, northwest of the APE. Although details of the plantation's output are not clear, at least some of Rumsey's land was cultivated in tobacco, as suggested by his purchase of approximately 230 acres of "Dividend" in 1733 for £100 and 5,000 pounds of tobacco (Cecil County Circuit Court 1733).

By 1742, William Rumsey, Sr. finished acquiring the lands comprising the APE (See Table 3.12). In his will, proved later that year, William Rumsey, Sr. devised to his son William Rumsey, Jr. (1730-1777) the home farm of about 600 acres, the mill, and certain lots and wharves in Fredericktown. Known as Major William Rumsey, he was elected first major in the Bohemia Battalion on January 6, 1776, but according to family lore he was accidentally killed by his own men during a salute in 1777 (Rumsey Family Papers n.d.). His estate passed to his oldest son, Nathan Rumsey, who was in France at the time, part of a trade mission on behalf of the nascent American Government, but he was lost at sea before he could claim the estate, and the title eventually devolved to Major William Rumsey's second surviving son, William Rumsey, III (1759-1839).

William Rumsey III never married. After the Revolutionary War, he leased the estate to his brother, John Rumsey (1762-1839) for a term of 10 years. The lease, signed in 1785, gave to John “all my lands lying in the state of Maryland, in the State of Delaware, [and] elsewhere, with all the appurtenances belonging thereto (except the Mill at the head of Bohemia).” The lease also included all his negroes and stock (except a “Negro fellow” named George and two riding horses), and all his farming utensils and household furniture (except a black walnut Desk). Terms of the lease included £50 payable on or before May 1 and £50 payable on or before September 1 of each year, as well as payment of all taxes due. The lease also provided for John’s use of “the wheat or other grain sowed on the Land the last year of the term” (Rumsey Family Papers 1785).

William Rumsey III expanded his Delaware holdings for the last time in 1812, when he purchased the 140-acre farm of middling planter Evert Evertson, Jr. from his widow Susannah Evertson Jones (Figure 3.30; New Castle County Land Records 1812). Because the farm contained Evertson’s dwelling, it presumably continued as a tenant farm after Rumsey’s purchase.

Circumstantial evidence suggests the possible presence of structures within the APE by 1834 when William Rumsey III prepared a draft will (never executed) in which he gave his three nieces each an interest in the rents and income from three distinct parts of the Rumsey Estate. According to the draft will, Susannah Rumsey was to receive the income, rents, and services of all the lands contained in the main farm at the head of Bohemia composed of the following tracts: “Marago [Morass?],” “Dividend,” “Shear Mold,” “[Heath’s] Middle Parcel,” “Second and Fourth of Heath’s Parcel,” (except the Evertson farm), “Sarah’s Joynture,” and “Adjunction,” as well as the mill seat, mill pond, dwelling house, and all other improvements (Rumsey Family Papers 1834: 1). Julia Rumsey Brinckle was to receive the income, rents, and services from the portions of “Heath’s Third Parcel” (northeasterly part), “Manwaring Hall,” “Little Addition, and “Stockton’s Addition,” lying “northeast of the middlemost branch of Bohemia River that falls unto the Mill pond...together with which improvements may be on them” (Rumsey Family Papers 1834: 1). This portion included the APE. He left his third niece Margaret Rumsey the income, rents, and services of the lands lying “south and west of the middle most of the three Branches which falls into Bohemia River,” including parts of “Heath’s Third Parcel” (southwesterly part), “Stockton’s Addition,” several small un-named parcels, portions of “Adjunction” and “[Heath’s] Middle Parcel,” and the former Evert Evertson Farm (Rumsey Family Papers 1834: 2). The will further confirmed “that the same lands were in possession and were the ancient seat of my niece’s great, great, grandfather and have ever since been constantly possessed by his sons and grandsons.” Actual ownership of the land was to remain in the male blood line and pass to William’s nephew, William Rumsey IV (Rumsey Family Papers 1834). The draft will is telling because it suggests that his property was already divided into





three distinct working farms with their own independent farmsteads and operating incomes. One of these farmsteads, the one devised to Julia Rumsey Brinckle, appears to correspond to the APE.

William Rumsey's draft will was never executed, but a similar division was still in place some years later, after Rumsey sold his Delaware holdings to William Polk of Cantwell's Bridge [Odessa] in 1836 (New Castle County Land Records 1836). The 1849 map of New Castle County, Delaware, depicts what appear to be two of William Polk's tenant farms on the property. One corresponds to the Evert Evertson, Jr. Farm, which Rumsey considered giving for the benefit of his niece Margaret Rumsey. The other corresponds to the lands that Rumsey considered bestowing on his niece Julia Rumsey Brinckle, including the APE. When William Polk prepared his own will in 1852, he partitioned the Rumsey lands in an identical way. He gave the northeastern half (approximately 416 acres including the APE) to his daughter Eliza Polk Cochran, wife of John P. Cochran of "Cochran's Grange" (CRS # N117) and the southwestern half (approximately 556 acres) to his son, Charles T. Polk (Tables 3.12; New Castle County Probate 1853).

After Polk's death in 1853 and the partition of the former Rumsey lands between his children, the old tenant houses depicted on the 1849 map were apparently razed, and new fashionable three-story Italianate-style dwellings built in their place (Figure 3.31; Herman 1987: 176; Norton 1977). John P. Cochran erected "Rumsey Farm" (a.k.a. Charles Cochran House; CRS # N113) on the part of the land bequeathed to his wife, Eliza. Its construction was already underway in February 1855 when Cochran advertised for bids to erect a nearly identical dwelling called "Summerton" across the road (CRS # N112). The advertisement specified a three-story structure and wing "with porticos back and front extended up to the second stories with panell [sic] collums [sic], also a plain portico along the back building, the whole to be similar in arrangement and workmanship to the one I am now erecting on an adjoining farm..." (quoted in Herman 1987: 142). Together with "Cochran Grange," and a second farm called "Hedgelawn," the "Rumsey Farm" and "Summerton" comprised a grouping of residences constructed and/or occupied by a single family during the nineteenth century. Not surprisingly, most of the Cochran family wealth derived from agriculture. Huge yields of wheat, corn, and livestock products created the funds behind the rebuilding of the architectural landscape (Herman 1987: 125-126). Peach growing and other orchard products supplanted more traditional crops in the 1860s (Herman 1987: 126-127). As much as a third of some farms contained orchards according to the 1860 agricultural census (Herman 1987: 126-127). By 1870, however, peach growing was in decline, and the overall region fell into a long period of economic stagnation (Herman 1987: 127).







## Summary

There are no historic archaeological sites documented within the APE and relatively few in its vicinity. According to the 1849 Rea and Price map, a non-extant tenant farm structure was located within the APE, but was gone by the time Beers published his atlas in 1868. A farm lane that existed by the early twentieth century bisects the APE. The APE is adjacent to National Register-listed or eligible properties.

The APE is part of a rural area with complicated land ownership patented and settled during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century. The tracts making up the APE include portions of “Adjunction,” “Booker’s Uppermost,” “Heath’s Third Parcel,” and “Stockton’s Addition.” These tracts were set out under the jurisdiction of Cecil County, Maryland, which held both political and social sway over the region until the formation of modern Delaware. Little is known about the actual extent of development inside the APE or its inhabitants in this early historic period. The APE was consolidated by William Rumsey Sr. in the eighteenth century, and the Rumsey family continued to own the property into the nineteenth century. At least one lease of the land from 1785 clearly indicates the presence of enslaved African Americans on the Rumsey lands, suggesting that they both lived and worked the property. Other documents of the period offer little additional information about their presence, although archaeological evidence may exist that could provide information about their lives. By 1834, the record suggests that the APE contained a small working farm, probably occupied and farmed by tenants. In 1836, Rumsey sold the Delaware portion of the plantation, including the APE, to William Polk. Polk’s daughter Eliza Polk Cochran inherited the APE in 1853 and the property was owned by the Cochran family until the end of the nineteenth century. Stylish houses replaced older residences in the vicinity of the APE after 1850 by the Cochrans and other wealthy farmers. In the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, the APE continued to be farmed by a variety of landowner and tenant farmers.

The APE is considered to have potential for significant historic archaeological sites related to its agricultural heritage, transportation, trade, and early settlement. Archaeological resources related to other documented historic properties may be present.

### **3.4 Archaeological Predictive Modeling**

This section provides a brief overview of archaeological predictive modeling and how it has been used in the APE and in this southern portion of the U.S. Route 301 project in general. Several cultural resource planning and modeling studies were completed in the U.S. Route 301 corridor (e.g., Kellogg 1992; A.D. Marble & Company 2006a, 2006b; McCormick Taylor, Inc. 2006; and Siders 1993a, 1993b).

These studies used documented prehistoric site locations and environmental correlates to assess the sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources within the U.S. Route 301 corridor. Information from primary documents, an architectural survey, National Register of Historic Places nomination forms, and historic maps and atlases were used to determine areas of sensitivity for historic archaeological resources.

Kellogg's study used a previously developed Landsat/logistic regression model for the state (Custer n.d.; Custer et al. 1986a; Eveleigh et al. 1983), which considered the presence and absence of archaeological sites in relation to a set of environmental variables within 500 by 500 foot grid squares, and applied it to portions of the U.S. Route 301 corridor (Kellogg 1992: 62-65). A geographic information system (GIS)-based map was produced indicating areas of high, medium, and low potential for prehistoric resources (Kellogg 1992: 69). Within the APE, areas ranging from low to high potential were present

The areas within 500 feet (150 meters) of water were considered to have a high potential for prehistoric archaeological sites, based in part on the Route 896 survey results in which all sites were within 200 feet of water (Kellogg 1992: 102; Lothrop et al. 1987). Kellogg indicated that portions of the U.S. Route 301 corridor south of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal are poorly known archaeologically. He suggested that portions of the southwestern part of the APE, particularly areas with varied wet and dry soils and near drainages, have high potential for sites. Historic potential in areas south of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal was considered moderate due to the presence of historic structures and seventeenth century roads (Kellogg 1992: 105).

Similarly, A.D. Marble & Company's (2006a) predictive model considered six environmental criteria for determining prehistoric archaeological sensitivity in the project corridor. These included distance to water features (such as streams, springs, confluences and wetlands), soil permeability, slope, topography, the presence of "micro"- drainage divides, and the degree of disturbance (A.D. Marble & Company 2006a: 48-50). A.D. Marble & Company then developed a model that used a multivariate approach and analysis of previous models of prehistoric occupation in the Mid-Peninsular Drainage Divide and High Coastal Plain portions of the Delmarva Peninsula. The resulting GIS-generated maps modeled these individual or combined sets of variables and designated areas from nil to high potential for prehistoric resources. Highest potential for prehistoric resources fell within 150 meters (500 feet) of water features on level, well-drained topographic settings in undisturbed areas. Moderate potential would be in undisturbed well-drained areas between 150) to 250 meters (500 to 800 feet) from water features and low potential would be in areas greater than 250 meters. Previously disturbed areas are considered to have low to nil potential for extant resources.

A.D. Marble & Company’s (2006a) predictive model considered areas within 140 feet of pre-1940 structures to have high sensitivity for historic resources. Therefore, they assessed the APE as having high potential for historic resources in the area of the "W. Polk" structure on the 1849 Rea and Price map and low potential elsewhere in the APE.

**Table 3.4:** Partial Chain of Title, “Dividend” (or “Divident”).

<b>“DIVIDEND” or “DIVIDENT”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
12/6/1664	CL 1726b	Lord Baltimore	Henry Sewall and Caroline Arch Van _?_	“Divident” (400 acres).
Before 1726	Henry Sewall dies. Property passes to his son, Nicholas Sewall			
7/11/1726	Special Warrant granted to Nicholas Sewall [son of Henry Sewall] of St. Mary’s Co., Esquire, for the resurvey of escheat land called “Divident” and adjacent excess lands.			
8/26/1726	CL 1726b	Lord Baltimore	Nicholas Sewall	“Divident” (377 acres, including 7.5 acres vacant land). “Including in the said Resurvey about Twenty Acres of Old Field running with bushes and three old houses heretofore claimed by Richard Hill of Phila, And about seventy Acres of Clear ground and an Orchard of about One Hundred Apple trees and some other fruit Trees within fence, One pretty Good frame dwelling house, one Logg Kitchen, One Logg Storehouse, a Good Warf, a Barn, and four more small Out houses, the improvements of Charles Rumsey. And about Thirty Acres of Clear ground within fence and two more Old out houses, The improvements of William Rumsey.”
Before 1733	Property passes to George and Susannah Douglas.			
5/10/1733	CC 4:269	George & Susannah Douglas of Cecil Co., Gentleman	William Rumsey of Cecil Co, Gentleman	£100 and 5,000 pounds of tobacco consideration. Part of “Divident” (230 acres “that lyes to the Southward of the Branch of the Landing Branch...”
5/10/1733	CC 4:271	George & Susannah Douglas of Cecil Co., Gentleman	Joshua George of Cecil Co. Attorney at Law	8,000 pounds tobacco consideration. Part of “Divident” (100 acres lying southward of Herman’s Neck Branch
Chain of title for Rumsey property continues as part of Rumsey Farm (Table 3.12)				

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.5:** Partial Chain of Title, “Booker’s Uppermost” (a.k.a. “Heath’s Middle Parcel”).

<b>“BOOKER’S UPPERMOST” (a.k.a. “HEATH’S MIDDLE PARCEL”)</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
4/29/1665	Rumsey Family Papers 1665	Lord Baltimore	Richard Booker of York River, Virginia	“Booker’s ‘Uppermost’” (500 acres). Referenced as its beginning point the “parcel of 100 acres [“Adjuncture”] belonging to Mr. Augustine Herman.”
Before 1726	Property passes to James Heath.			
3/22/1726	Special Warrant granted to James Heath of Cecil Co., Gentleman, to resurvey “Booker’s Uppermost” and adjacent excess land.			
4/5/1726	CL 1726a	Lord Baltimore	James Heath of Cecil Co., Gentleman	Formerly “Booker’s Uppermost” now called “Heath’s Middle Parcel” (262 acres, excluding portions of “Dividend” and “Adjuncture” which are Elder Surveys, plus 2 adjoining tracts of 12 acres and 16 acres. “Whereof about five acres is Cultivated and within the sd Charles Rumsey’s fence, and the Soil partly poor, broken and Sandy and some part pretty good but Indifferently Timbered”
11/1731	James Heath dies. Property devolves to his son, James Paul Heath.			
9/10/1733	CC 4:350	James Paul Heath	William Rumsey	£160 consideration. Part of “Heath’s Second and Fourth Parcels” part of Heath’s Middle Parcel” and part of “Heath’s Third Parcel.”
3/27/1734	James Paul Heath conveys to Evert Evertson, Jr. 140 acres comprising parts of “Heath’s Second and Fourth Parcels” and part of “Heath’s Middle Parcel” (referenced in CC 1734: 5:6)			
9/29/1738	William Rumsey, gentleman, conveys 27 perches of “Heath’s Middle Parcel” to John Thompson, Yeoman. Evidence suggests that Thompson erects a grist mill and house on the site on behalf of William Rumsey (CC 1738: 5:469 and CC 1740: 6:39).			
11/21/1738	20 perches of “Heath’s Middle Parcel” near its intersection with “Manwaring Hall,” Heath’s Third Parcel,” and “Adjuncture,” is surveyed off by virtue of a writ for William Rumsey to build a mill (See Rumsey Family Papers 1738).			
1/27/1740	John Thompson, yeoman, conveys 27 perches of “Heath’s Middle Parcel” to William Rumsey, Gentleman, “together with the Grist Mill, house, utensils, and appurtenances on the said Land Built Erected made and provided by the said William Rumsey and Solely done at his cost and Charge...” (CC 1740: 6:39).			
1791	Evert Evertson dies testate. Bequeaths “my Farm or plantation whereon I now dwell,” containing 181 acres to his widow, Susannah (Ward) Evertson. (New Castle County Probate 1791).			
Before 1812	Susannah Evertson marries, second, Benedict Jones (referenced in NC 1812: M-3:316).			
5/27/1812	NC M-3:316	Susannah Evertson Jones, widow of Evert Evertson and Benedict Jones, and George Ward	William Rumsey, of Borough of Wilmington	\$2,241 consideration. Former Evert Evertson farm, including part of “Heath’s Middle Parcel”(140 acres).

Chain of title for Rumsey property continues as part of Rumsey Farm (Table 3.12)

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.6:** Partial Chain of Title, “Adjunction” (a.k.a. “Adjuncture” and “Mill Fall”).

<b>“ADJUNCTION” (a.k.a., “ADJUNCTURE” &amp; “MILL FALL”)</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
9/26/1665	Referenced in CL 1665 and Rumsey Family Papers 1695; 1715)	Lord Baltimore	Augustine Herman	Parcel of 100 acres. The property is later called “Adjunction.” Survey is identical to Mill Fall,” also patented to Augustine Herman on 8/12/1664
1686	Augustine Herman dies testate. “Adjunction” passes to his son Casparus Augustine Herman Referenced in Rumsey Family Papers 1695; 1715).			
11/11/1695	Rumsey Family Papers 1695 and [c.1735b])	Casparus Augustine Herman and Katherine, his wife	Charles Rumsey	“Adjunction” (100 acres) and “Herman’s Addition” (200 acres). The latter tract is never patented nor a certificate issued for the land. It interferes with older surveys for “Dividend” and “Booker’s Uppermost.”
1715	Cecil County Surveyor Jonathan Jawert resurveys “Adjunction” and Herman’s Addition” on behalf of Charles Rumsey (Referenced in Rumsey Family Papers 1715).			
1717	Charles Rumsey dies testate. Bequeaths the dwelling, other buildings, and the northern 150 acres of “Adjunction” and “Herman’s Addition” to his son Charles Rumsey Jr. and the southern 150 acres to his son William Rumsey. The brothers never establish a formal division line.			
4/5/1726	James Heath obtains a resurvey for “Booker’s Uppermost,” which references the subject parcel as “formerly surveyed for Augustine Herman, now in the Possession of Charles Rumsey” and refers to the land as “Adjunction” (Referenced in CL 1726b).			
1727	Charles Rumsey Jr. dies. His half devolves to his son, William. Charles’s widow, Margaret Rumsey marries John Carnan, who comes into possession of the Charles Rumsey’s Plantation.			
c. 1735	William Rumsey, brother of Charles Rumsey Jr. and John Carnan quarrel over the division of the estate. William Rumsey uses his nephew William Rumsey to file a suit of ejectment against Carnan for the lands (Referenced in Rumsey Family Papers [c. 1735b]).			
Before 1738	Property comes into the full possession of William Rumsey (1698-1742).			
Chain of title continues as part of Rumsey Farm (Table 3.12)				

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.7:** Partial Chain of Title, “Manwaring Hall.”

<b>“MANWARING HALL”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
6/6/1678	Referenced in CL 1731a	Lord Baltimore	Richard Hill of Ann Arundel Co.	Patent for Manwaring Hall (400 acres)
Before 1731	Richard Hill dies. Property passes to his son, Richard Hill, Jr. (referenced in CC 1744: 6:467).			
Before 1731	Richard Hill, Jr. dies. Property passes to Richard Hill, III (referenced in CC 1744: 6:467).			
Before 1731	Referenced in CL 1731a	Richard Hill, III	Dr. Hugh Matthews	Manwaring Hall.
6/23/1731	Special warrant granted to Dr. Hugh Matthews of Cecil Co. to resurvey Manwaring Hall and adjacent excess lands			
12/20/1731	CL 1731a	Lord Baltimore	Dr. Hugh Matthews	“Manwaring Hall” ( 400 acres), constituting the original survey, beginning “at the Common Landing of the Cart Road to Appoquenimi” and “according to its situation within its natural boundary’s and the Intent of the Original Grant as is suggested and Alledged by the sd Hugh Matthews” containing in total 1000 acres “exclusive of what it Interferes with ‘Booker’s Uppermost,’ ‘The Adjunction,’ and ‘Dividend,’ which are Elder Surveys.”
7/13/1737	CC 5:316	Dr. Hugh Matthews	James Paul Heath	Part of “Manwaring Hall” (60 acres).
11/21/1738	2.5 acres of “ Manwaring Hall,” near its intersection with “Heath’s Middle Parcel,” “Heath’s Third Parcel,” and “Adjunction,” is surveyed off by virtue of a writ for William Rumsey to build a mill (See Rumsey Family Papers 1738).			
1/28/1744	Dr. Hugh Matthews conveys the remainder of “Manwaring Hall,” “except such part thereof as was formerly conveyed by the same Hugh Matthews to James Paul Heath,” and portions of “Dividend,” “Heath’s Third Parcel,” and “Addition to Heath’s Third Parcel” (Referenced in CC 1744 6:467)			
6/1/1742	CC 6:179	James Paul Heath	William Rumsey	Part of “Heath’s Third Parcel” (134 acres); land under Rumsey’s Mill pond (7 acres); part of Manwaring Hall” (17 acres); “Stockton’s Addition” (66 acres)
Chain of title continues as part of Rumsey Farm (Table 3.12)				

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.8: Partial Chain of Title, “Sarah’s Joynture” (a.k.a. Reynolds Farm).**

<b>“SARAH’S JOYNTURE”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
9/13/1682	Referenced in CL 1725	Lord Baltimore	Richard Peacock	“Sarah’s Joynture” (600 Acres).
About 1682-83	At the same time the tract “Toas Purchase” is patented to Richard Peacock (see Maryland Patent Records). It becomes the property of Daniel Toas (referenced in CC 1705: 1:448).			
Before 1707	“Sarah’s Joynture” comes into the possession of Daniel Toas (Referenced in CC 1707: 2: 108)			
Before 1707	Daniel Toas dies. Four parcels (“Stockton,” “Skelton,” “Sarah’s Joynture,” and “Yorkshire”) devolve to his children John Toas and Sarah (Toas) Masey (referenced in CC 1707: 2: 108).			
7/20/1707	CC 2:108	John Toas [aka Foaes], of Kent Co, Gentleman and Peter and Sarah (Toas) Masey	Richard Bennett of Queen Anne Co., Merchant	23,500 pounds tobacco consideration. Four tracts: “Stockton” (500 acres; “Skelton” (500 acres); “Sarah’s Jointure” (600 acres); “Yorkshire” (500 acres)
11/29/1717	CC 3:136	Richard Bennett of Queen Anne Co.	John Reynolds of Cecil Co, Planter	£90 consideration. “Sarah’s Joynture” (600 Acres)
4/12/1725	Special Warrant granted to John Reynolds to resurvey “Sarah’s Joynture” and surplus land.			
9/13/1725	CL 1725	Lord Baltimore	John Reynolds	“Sarah’s Joynture” (660 acres).
3/2/1730	Referenced in CC 5: 249	John Reynolds	Nicholas Reynolds, son of John Reynolds	Approximately 125 acres of “Sarah’s Joynture” lying along present-day Warwick-Middletown Road
6/29/1731	In depositions concerning the location of the “Old Delaware Path,” a reference is made to “the upper end of John Reynolds now plantation...” (Bohemia Manor Records 1731).			
8/4/1735	CC 5:13	William and John Reynolds	Joshua George of Cecil Co.	65 acres, part of “Sarah’s Joynture” adjoining “Dividend”
2/23/1736	CC 5: 259	William and John Reynolds	Joshua George of Cecil Co.	4 additional acres lying along the branch adjacent to the above, making a total of 69 acres.
About 1736	John Reynolds confirms the gift of 125 acres to Nicholas Reynolds in his will. The remainder of “Sarah’s Joynture” passes to John’s eldest son, William Reynolds (referenced in CC 1736: 5: 265).			
3/5/1736	CC 5:265	William Reynolds	William Rumsey	10 acres of “Sarah’s Joynture”
12/6/1736	CC 5:249 and referenced in CC 1738: bk 5:pg 462	Nicolas Reynolds	Jacob Evertson	125 acres of “Sarah’s Joynture,” “whereon he the said Nicholas now dwells.”
4/28/1738	William and Edward Reynolds of Cecil County, planters convey 195 acres of “Sarah’s Joynture,” located “Southward of the branch commonly called Herman’s Branch or Mill Branch...or all that part of the sd tract of land that lyes [sic] between the said branch and the cross paths” to Joshua George (CC 1738: 5:440).			
Chain of title for Rumsey portion continues as part of Rumsey Farm (Table 3.12)				

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.9:** Partial Chain of Title, “Heath’s Third Parcel.”

<b>“HEATH’S THIRD PARCEL”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
4/7/1714	Special Warrant granted to James Heath of Queen Ann Co. to resurvey “Worsell Mannor,” clear of more ancient surveys for “Wood bridge” and Vulcan’s Rest,” totaling 250 acres and to make good the deficiency using any good vacant land (Referenced in CL 1714).			
4/15/1714	CL 1714	Lord Baltimore	James Heath	“Heath’s Parcels, including what becomes “Heath’s Third Parcel” (410 Acres).
11/1731	James Heath dies. Land passes to his son, James Paul Heath			
9/10/1733	CC 4:350	James Paul Heath	William Rumsey	£160 consideration. Part of “Heath’s Second and Fourth Parcels” part of Heath’s Middle Parcel” and part of “Heath’s Third Parcel.”
11/21/1738	7.5 acres of “Heath’s Third Parcel,” near its intersection with “Heath’s Middle Parcel,” “Manwaring Hall,” and “Adjunction,” is surveyed off by virtue of a writ for William Rumsey to build a mill (See Rumsey Family Papers 1738).			
6/1/1742	CC 6:179	James Paul Heath	William Rumsey	Part of “Heath’s Third Parcel” (134 acres); land under Rumsey’s Mill pond (7 acres); part of Manwaring Hall” (17 acres); “Stockton’s Addition” (66 acres)
7/ 1763	Sabrina Rumsey Rigbie, widow of William Rumsey, Sr, deceased, conveys various remaining lands of William Rumsey, Sr., not otherwise disposed of to William Rumsey, Jr., including a provision for “Heath’s Third Parcel” over which “some doubts have arisen” (Rumsey Family Papers 1763)			
Chain of title continues as part of Rumsey Farm (Table 3.12)				

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.10:** Partial Chain of Title, “Heath’s Fourth Parcel.”

<b>“HEATH’S FOURTH PARCEL”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
4/7/1714	Special Warrant granted to James Heath of Queen Ann Co. to resurvey “Worsell Manor,” clear of more ancient surveys for “Wood bridge” and Vulcan’s Rest,” totaling 250 acres and to make good the deficiency using any good vacant land (Referenced in CL 1714)			
4/15/1714	CL 1714	Lord Baltimore	James Heath	“Heath’s Parcels, including what becomes “Heath’s Fourth Parcel” (125 Acres).
11/1731	James Heath dies. Land passes to his son, James Paul Heath			
9/10/1733	CC 4:350	James Paul Heath	William Rumsey	£160 consideration. Part of “Heath’s Second and Fourth Parcels” part of Heath’s Middle Parcel” and part of “Heath’s Third Parcel.”
3/27/1734	James Paul Heath conveys to Evert Evertson, Jr. 140 acres comprising parts of “Heath’s Second and Fourth Parcels” and part of “Heath’s Middle Parcel” for £70 consideration. (CC 1734: 5:6)			
1791	Evert Evertson dies testate. Bequeaths “my Farm or plantation whereon I now dwell,” containing 181 acres to his widow, Susannah (Ward) Evertson. (New Castle County Probate Court 1791).			
Before 1812	Susannah Evertson marries, second, Benedict Jones (referenced in NC 1812: M-3:316).			
5/27/1812	NC M-3:316	Susannah Evertson Jones, widow of Evert Evertson and Benedict Jones, and George Ward	William Rumsey, of Borough of Wilmington	\$2,241 consideration. Former Evert Evertson farm, including part of “Heath’s Fourth Parcel” (140 acres).
Chain of title continues as part of Rumsey Farm (Table 3.12)				

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.11:** Partial Chain of Title, “Stockton’s Addition.”

<b>“STOCKTON’S ADDITION”</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
11/30/1714	Referenced in CC 6:179	Lord Baltimore	Richard Bennett of Queen Ann’s Co. Md	“Stockton’s Addition” (225 acres). The survey interferes with “Booker’s Uppermost” (a.k.a. “Heath’s Middle Parcel”), which is an elder survey.
4/10/1741	CC 6:63	Richard Bennett	James Paul Heath	£180 consideration. “Stockton’s Addition” (225 acres)
6/5/1741	CC 6:76	James Paul Heath, of Cecil County, Merchant	Michael Manycousins, of Cecil County, Planter	£202 consideration. Parts of “Stockton’s Addition,” “Heath’s Middle Parcel,” “Heath’s Second & Forth Parcel,” and “The Scraps” 202 acres.
Chain of title for Manycousins property continues as part of Manycousins-Cochran-Blackstone-Naudain Farm (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. 2009: Table 3.21)				
12/18/1741	CC 6:137	James Paul Heath of Cecil Co., Gentleman	Evert Evertson Jr. of Cecil Co., Planter,	£17 consideration, part of “Stockton’s Addition” (17 acres)
6/1/1742	CC 6:179	James Paul Heath	William Rumsey	Part of “Heath’s Third Parcel” (134 acres); land under Rumsey’s Mill pond (7 acres); part of Manwaring Hall” (17 acres); “Stockton’s Addition” (66 acres)
1791	Evert Evertson Jr. dies testate. Bequeaths “my Farm or plantation whereon I now dwell,” containing 181 acres to his widow, Susannah (Ward) Evertson (New Castle County Probate 1791).			
Before 1812	Susannah Evertson marries, second, Benedict Jones (referenced in NC 1812: M-3: 316).			
5/27/1812	NC M-3:316	Susannah Evertson Jones, widow of Evert Evertson and Benedict Jones, and George Ward	William Rumsey, of Borough of Wilmington	\$2,241 consideration. Former Evert Evertson farm, including part of “Stockton’s Addition” (140 acres).
Chain of title for Rumsey portion continues as part of Rumsey Farm (Table 3.12)				

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware

**Table 3.12:** Partial Chain of Title, Rumsey Farm.

<b>RUMSEY FARM</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
Continued from “Dividend” (Table 3.4), “Booker’s Uppermost/Heath’s Middle Parcel” (Table 3.5), “Adjunction” (Table 3.6), “Manwaring Hall” (Table 3.7), “Sarah’s Joynture” (Table 3.8), “Heath’s Third Parcel” (Table 3.9), “Heath’s Fourth Parcel” (Table 3.10), and “Stockton’s Addition” (Table 3.11).				
5/10/1733	CC 4:269	George & Susannah Douglas of Cecil Co., Gentleman	William Rumsey, Sr. of Cecil Co, Gentleman	£100 and 5,000 pounds of tobacco consideration. Part of “Divident” (230 acres “that lyes to the Southward of the Branch of the Landing Branch...”
9/10/1733	CC 4:350	James Paul Heath	William Rumsey, Sr.	£160 consideration. Part of “Heath’s Second and Fourth Parcels” part of Heath’s Middle Parcel” and part of “Heath’s Third Parcel.”
3/5/1736	CC 5:265	William Reynolds of Cecil Co., Planter	William Rumsey, Sr. of Cecil Co, Gentleman	£5 consideration. Part of “Sarah’s Joynture” (10 acres)
11/21/1738	2.5 acres of “Manwaring Hall,” near its intersection with “Heath’s Middle Parcel,” “Heath’s Third Parcel,” and “Adjunction,” is surveyed off by virtue of a writ for William Rumsey to build a mill (See Rumsey Family Papers 1738).			
6/1/1742	CC 6:179	James Paul Heath	William Rumsey, Sr.	Part of “Heath’s Third Parcel” (134 acres); land under Rumsey’s Mill pond (7 acres); part of Manwaring Hall” (17 acres); “Stockton’s Addition” (66 acres).
1742	William Rumsey Sr. dies testate. The property passes to his son William Rumsey, Jr. (See Rumsey Family Papers n.d.).			
1777	William Rumsey, Jr. dies testate. Property devolves to his son, Nathan Rumsey, who is lost at sea on his way home from Europe. The estate falls to next oldest son, William Rumsey, III (referenced in NC 1836: X-4:79. See also Rumsey Family Papers 1777a, 1777b).			
9/24/1785	William Rumsey III leases “all my lands lying in the state of Maryland, in the State of Delaware, [and] elsewhere, with all the appurtenances belonging thereto (except the Mill at the head of Bohemia)” to his brother John Rumsey for the term of 10 years. The lease also includes “all his negroes and stock (except a Negro fellow named George and two riding horses) Also all his farming utensils and household furniture (except a black walnut Desk).” Terms of the lease included £50 payable on or before May 1 and £50 payable on or before September 1 of each year, as well as payment of all taxes due. The lease also provided for John’s use of “the wheat or other grain sowed on the Land the last year of the term” (Rumsey Family Papers 1785).			

**Table 3.12;** cont.

Date	Reference	Grantor	Grantee	Description
5/27/1812	NC M-3:316	Susannah Evertson Jones, widow of Evert Evertson and Benedict Jones, and George Ward	William Rumsey III, of Borough of Wilmington	\$2,241 consideration. Former Evert Evertson farm, including part of "Heath's Fourth Parcel"(140 acres).
1834	William Rumsey III prepares a draft will (never executed) in which he bequeaths to his niece, Susannah Rumsey, daughter of William's brother John Rumsey, during her natural life, the income or rents and services of all the lands contained in the Farm at the head of Bohemia composed of the following tracts: "Marago[?]," "Dividend," "Share Mold," "[Heath's] Middle Parcel," "Second and Fourth of Heath's Parcel," (except the Evertson's farm), "Sarah's Joynture," and "Adjunction," as well as the mill seat, mill pond, dwelling house, and all improvement. To his niece Julia Rumsey Brinckle, daughter of John Rumsey, he bequeaths during her natural life the income or rents of the following tracts or partial tracts: "Heath's Third Parcel" (northeasterly part), "Manwaring Hall," "Little Addition," "Stockton's Addition," together with which improvements may be on them. He leaves to his third niece Margaret Rumsey, daughter of John Rumsey, during her natural life the income or rents of the following tracts or partial tracts: "Heath's Third Parcel" (southwesterly part), "Stockton's Addition," several small parcels, and the former Evert Evertson farm, "Adjunction" and "[Heath's] Middle Parcel." The will further confirms "that the same lands were in possession and were the ancient seat of my niece's great, great, grandfather and have ever since been constantly possessed by his sons and grandsons." Finally, the will conveys all of the real and personal property to William's nephew, William Rumsey IV, son of John Runsey (Rumsey Family Papers 1834).			
7/30/1836	NC X-4:79	William Rumsey III of Philadelphia.	William Polk of New Castle Co.	15,946.68 consideration. 970.75 acres and 4 perches. Includes the New Castle county part of a tract of land lying in both Cecil Co, MD and New Castle Co., De devised to the grantor by his father William Rumsey.
1853	William Polk dies, testate. By his will, written in 1852, he partitions the Rumsey Farm and gives the northeastern half (approximately 416 acres) to his daughter Eliza (Polk) Cochran, wife of John P. Cochran, and the southwestern half (approximately 556 acres) to his son, Charles T. Polk (New Castle County Probate 1853).			
Chain of title for Charles T. Polk property continues as part of Charles T. Polk Farm (Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. 2009; Table 3.23).				
1855	Eliza (Polk) Cochran dies intestate in 1855. Her share of the Rumsey Farm devolves in six equal parts to her husband John P. Cochran and their children.			
1876	John P. Cochran dies intestate. His sons, William R. Cochran and Charles B. Cochran are named administrators of his estate (New Castle County Probate 1876).			
9/14/1878	NC F-11: 501	William R. Cochran & Charles B. [P?] Cochran, adm of estate of John P. Cochran, dec'd	Walter Cummins	\$5,000 consideration. 1/6 <sup>th</sup> part of "All that tract of land with the dwelling house and Buildings thereon erected...known as the "Rumsey Farm." 416 acres and 76 sq perches.

**Table 3.12;** cont.

Date	Reference	Grantor	Grantee	Description
9/14/1878	NC F-11: 505	Walter Cummins	William R. Cochran	\$5,000 consideration. 1/6 <sup>th</sup> part of "All that tract of land with the dwelling house and Buildings thereon erected...known as the "Rumsey Farm." 416 acres and 76 sq perches.
1894	William R. & Anne M. Cochran mortgage Rumsey Farm to the Equitable Guarantee & Trust Co. of Wilmington for \$10,000 plus interest. Cochran defaults on the mortgage and the property is foreclosed and put up for auction (referenced in NC 1894: K-16: 244)			
2/15/1894	NC K-16:244	Pierce Gould, Sheriff	Equitable Guarantee & Trust Co. of Wilmington	\$17,000 consideration. "Rumsey Farm," 416 acres and 76 sq perches.
2/15/1894	NC K-16: 250	Equitable Guarantee & Trust Co. of Wilmington	John P. Cochran, Jr.	\$18,199.62 consideration. "Rumsey Farm," 416 acres and 76 sq perches.
8/24/1896	NC D-17:322	John P. and Marion E. Cochran, Jr.	Percival R. Bailey	\$19,075.00 consideration. "Rumsey Farm," 416 acres and 76 sq perches.
8/24/1896	NC D-17:325	Percival R. Bailey	Marion E. Cochran	\$19,075.00 consideration. "Rumsey Farm," 416 acres and 76 sq perches.
10/3/1896	NC E-17:896	Marion E. & John P. Cochran, Jr.	Equitable Guarantee & Trust Co. of Wilmington	\$15,631.15 consideration. "Rumsey Farm," 416 acres and 76 sq perches.
8/24/1897	NC L-17:90	Equitable Guarantee & Trust Co. of Wilmington	Jefferson B. Foard	\$18,000 consideration. "All that certain plantation and tract of land with a certain three story frame dwelling house thereon erected with other buildings," 416 acres and 76 sq perches.
3/20/1927	Jefferson B. Foard dies testate. Bequeaths a life estate in Rumsey Farm to his daughter and son-in-law Bessie K. and Frank R. Pool for the sum of \$300 per year payable to their daughter Elizabeth B. Pool and the remainder in fee to their children Elizabeth B. Pool and Frank R. Pool, Jr. (referenced in NC 1947: Y-46:354).			
7/16/1936	NC Z-39:284	Bessie K. and Frank R. Pool	William Sterling Evans	\$10.00 consideration. Life estate in Rumsey Farm. 416 acres and 76 sq perches.
11/2/1937	Frank R. Pool dies testate (NC 1947: Y-46:354).			
4/23/1942	Bessie K. Pool dies testate (NC 1947: Y-46:354). Life estate is extinguished. Rumsey Farm passes in fee to Frank R. Pool, Jr. and Elizabeth B. (Pool) Moll (NC 1947: Y-46:363).			
4/8/1947	NC Y-46:354	Frank R. and Evelyn S. Pool, Jr.; Elizabeth B. (Pool) and John B. Moll, Jr.	Jefferson F. and Grace B. Pool	\$25,000 consideration. 416 acres and 76 sq perches, excepting three parcels.

**Table 3.12;** cont.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Description</b>
4/9/1947	NC Y-46:363	William Sterling and Adelaide F. Evans	Jefferson F. and Grace B. Pool	\$5.00 consideration. 416 acres and 76 sq perches, excepting three parcels.
12/19/1979	NC Q-108:1	Jefferson F. and Grace B. Pool	Carl H. Schwabe, Trustee	\$10.00 consideration. Tract No. 1 containing 416 acres and 76 sq perches, excepting three parcels and Tract No. 2 containing 3 acres and 114 square perches. Reserving the right of the grantors to occupy the house for \$250 per month.
4/30/1980	Carl, Rudolph, and Marie-Therese von Croy establish the Family Trust Von Croy, Carl, von Croy, Trustee (NC U-119:72).			
6/2/1980	NC T-110: 300 and NC L-36:239	Carl H. Schwabe, Trustee	Family Trust Von Croy	\$1.00 consideration. Tract No. 1 containing 416 acres and 76 sq perches, excepting three parcels and Tract No. 2 containing 3 acres and 114 square perches. Reserving the right of the grantors to occupy the house for \$250 per month.
1/18/2005	NC #20050331-0030404	Family Trust Von Croy, Rudolph von Croy, Trustee	Poole Ventures LLC	\$4,833,540.00 consideration. 2 lots (Parcel 142 (288.52 acres) and Parcel 137 (113.79 acres).

Note: CC = Cecil County Circuit Court, Elkton Maryland. CL = Cecil County Land Surveys, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland. NC = New Castle County Land Records, Wilmington, Delaware